

Quiet Repression Affects Polish Doctor

By Bradley Graham
Washington Post Service
WARSAW — Dr. Zofia Kuratowska remembers the threat well. It was autumn 1982, and she had been summoned to the Interior Ministry for another interrogation about her work for political inter-

umbrella. But she was warned by secret police officers that she would eventually suffer consequences at her job for probing the medical condition of detainees.

Polish officials in late December closed the Warsaw hospital ward for blood disease victims that Dr. Kuratowska headed, cut her salary and reassigned the well-known physician to an outpatient clinic in a suburb of the capital.

Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, secretary of Poland's Catholic episcopate, has written to

the government protesting the action, which he charged was directed as much against the church as against the doctor.

The case illustrates the quiet forms of repression being used now by Communist authorities against political opponents. Such measures have the advantage of holding down the number of political prisoners, avoiding unfavorable international attention that could disturb improving ties between Warsaw and Western capitals, while still intimidating and punishing the opposition.

Often the choice confronting Poles is not between freedom and imprisonment but between keeping a good job and being forced into a poor one, between obtaining a passport to travel abroad or not, between protecting family members or exposing them to politically motivated repercussions.

Dr. Kuratowska, 53, graduated from the Warsaw Medical Academy in 1955. She won international notice 25 years ago for locating in human kidneys a substance that regulates the production of red blood cells.

Ten years ago, she was appointed to head a ward at Warsaw's Baska Street Hospital. She proceeded to build up a clinic specializing in the treatment of acute leukemia and other blood diseases.

During the 1980-1981 Solidarity period, Dr. Kuratowska chaired a local branch of physicians aligned with the independent union movement. After martial law was declared in December 1981, she refused to sign a government loyalty oath. She was recruited to work for the prime's aid committee, for which she attempted to visit several internment camps.

One report she wrote in the summer of 1982 detailed an attack by prison guards on inmates in the northern town of Kwidzyn. Several prisoners were hospitalized as a result of beatings, which authorities alleged were in response to a riot by the inmates. Shortly after the incident was publicized, Dr. Kuratowska was summoned to the Interior Ministry and given the warning that her hospital position was in jeopardy.

A first attempt to shut her ward came not long after that, in early 1983. But a petition drive that collected 6,000 signatures succeeded in postponing the closure. Her intensive care unit was disbanded in the meantime and the beds under her care shrunk from 90 to 30.

At the end of December, the whole ward was closed, technically for renovation, and Dr. Kuratowska was permanently reassigned. In a city where hospital beds are in short supply and expert medical attention is hard to find, the action struck many Poles as outrageous. An effort to have Dr. Kuratowska appointed to oversee a ward at another Warsaw hospital reportedly was blocked by party officials.

Poles Return Activist to Paris
A prominent Solidarity activist was denied permission to return to Poland after three years of exile in France because he carried an improper passport, a government spokesman said Wednesday, according to The Associated Press.

Seweryn Blumstajn, former head of Solidarity press service, was detained by police at Warsaw airport Tuesday after arriving on an Air France flight from Paris and was placed on the next flight back to the French capital.



IRAN ANNIVERSARY — Firefighters Wednesday tried to put out a fire started by an Iranian royalist group at the Bank Mellat in central Frankfurt. In Tehran, two persons were killed by a grenade explosion and police gunfire as Iran marked the sixth anniversary of the return from exile of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Soares Asks Aide to Stay in Coalition

LISSBON — Prime Minister Mario Soares Wednesday asked his deputy, Carlos Mota Pinto, to stay in his coalition government until a solution was found to a crisis caused by Mr. Mota Pinto's resignation as head of the Social Democratic Party.

Mr. Soares, who heads the Socialist-led coalition, had summoned Mr. Mota Pinto to discuss his resignation late on Tuesday as leader of the Social Democrats. He had said he would leave his future in the coalition to be decided by Mr. Soares and his party.

His resignation from the party leadership, following fierce criticism from Social Democratic rebels, has raised fears of new instability in the 19-month government

after a lengthy dispute between the coalition partners late last year.

A statement said Mr. Soares had asked Mr. Mota Pinto to stay on as deputy prime minister and defense minister "for the stability of the government, which is essential for economic recovery."

He asked Mr. Mota Pinto to carry on at least until the issue of leadership of the Social Democratic Party had been resolved.

The 48-year-old deputy prime minister announced he was quitting as party leader after he narrowly survived a confidence vote during a party council meeting over the weekend.

Mr. Mota Pinto had appealed for support after criticism party rebels opposed to government policies backed by the deputy prime minis-

ter, particularly plans for the economy.

The current crisis has come as the government is seeking to revitalize the economy following tough austerity measures in 1984. It is also negotiating a new foreign loan.

Party sources expressed fears that the divisions among Social Democrats and the effect of this on the ruling coalition would play into the hands of supporters of Portugal's president, Antonio Ramalho Eanes, who are forming a new political movement.

Mr. Eanes is due to step down at the end of the year and the issue of possible candidates to succeed him has already caused disagreement both among Social Democrats and between them and their Socialist coalition partners.

Castro Backs Peace Role of U.S. in Angola

(Continued from Page 1)
decide," Mr. Castro said it would take the Angolans three years to "replace our troops with their troops."

"Our troops in the south approach a figure of 20,000 men and constitute the bulk of the Cuban forces" in Angola, Mr. Castro said.

Withdrawal of the residual force in the north "could be discussed

and agreed upon between the Cubans and Angolans in conformance with Angola's security needs," he said.

Explaining his willingness to consider cooperation with the U.S. diplomatic effort, Mr. Castro said: "I believe that the United States is interested in its relations with black Africa and really doesn't want to appear tied to the policy of apartheid. I believe the United States also has an obsessive desire for the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. For the United States, a small country like Cuba having some troops in some places seems to be a violation of tradition, of the norms."

they could be at the mercy of South Africa.

Mr. Castro drew a contrast between Angola and Ethiopia, where up to 17,000 Cuban troops arrived in 1977 to help repel an invasion from Somalia.

"In Ethiopia, our force is very small, composed of well-armed units, with a good fire potential," he said. "Our presence there now is more symbolic at the side of the Ethiopian force; it is not the same as Angola."

Killing of Belgian Pilots By Polisario Confirmed

BRUSSELS — Two Belgians were killed Jan. 21 when Polisario Front guerrillas shot down a small plane over the disputed Western Sahara, a Foreign Ministry spokesman, Frans Van Daele, confirmed Wednesday.

"Personal documents belonging to Francois Mertens, 41, and Godfried Lenez, 35, were found floating on the waters" off the West African coast, the spokesman said. The two pilots were competing in the Paris-Dakar air race when shot down. A communiqué issued last week by the guerrillas said the aircraft had been mistaken for a Moroccan military plane.

But he seemed to indicate that other African states may have misgivings about the negotiations. Citing public declarations by neighboring African states criticizing the U.S. effort, Mr. Castro said, "The front-line states, black Africa in general, is not pleased about the idea of a Cuban troop withdrawal. They feel very threatened by South Africa."

The only outside forces that have supported them, he said, have been the Cuban forces, and they feel that when these forces are withdrawn,

U.K. Evicts Protesters From Base for Missiles
United Press International
LONDON — More than 1,500 policemen and troops Tuesday night raided a disused Royal Air Force camp earmarked as a cruise missile base and evicted more than 100 peace demonstrators, who had occupied the site since the summer.

Troops built a wire fence around the Molesworth RAF camp, 70 miles (113 kilometers) north of London as the police rounded up and evicted the protesters, the Ministry of Defense said. All the demonstrators left peacefully, a ministry spokesman added.

Mubarak Accuses Israel Of Inflexibility on Ties

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service
CAIRO — President Hosni Mubarak has accused Israel of not being flexible enough in the search for peace.

The Egyptian leader also criticized the Israelis for not withdrawing immediately from Lebanon.

It was Mr. Mubarak's most sweeping expression of dissatisfaction with Israeli policies since Shimon Peres became Israel's prime minister in September.

Mr. Peres, speaking Monday in Jerusalem, had made his first public criticism of what he described as Egypt's failure to respond to his efforts to improve relations between the two countries.

Mr. Mubarak, asked Tuesday to comment on those remarks, replied, "Egypt is also not satisfied with the efforts they are making to solve problems for the sake of peace." He did not elaborate.

In response to another question, Mr. Mubarak said he expected deadlocked negotiations over the tiny border strip of Taba to resume soon.

"I expect soon, but I am asking the Israelis to be much more flexible," he added.

A Foreign Ministry official denied Mr. Peres's assertion that Egypt had not responded to efforts to improve ties. Egypt recently made several gestures to try to improve the political climate, he said.

For example, he said, Israel responded positively to Israeli requests for compensation for water pipes installed in the Sinai during its occupation, and for greater help for refugees in Canada Camp, near the border. Many of them had lived in the divided Sinai city of Rafa.

Egypt made these decisions three or four weeks ago, the official said, and conveyed them to the Israeli ambassador in Cairo.

Finally, the official said, Egypt had permitted Israel to participate in the Cairo Book Fair, an annual international exhibit and sale from which Israel was barred last year.

"We have been very forthcoming," the official asserted.

On another subject, Mr. Mubarak was asked whether he thought Israel should keep some of its troops in Lebanon until the Lebanese Army was strong enough to maintain order. He replied, "I think it is not right."

"The best thing is to withdraw completely to their international border," he said. "They can defend their border because Israel is not a weak country and can defend itself against any aggressor."

He urged that the Lebanese factions be left alone "to solve their problems independently."

The Foreign Ministry official said he thought Mr. Peres's remarks were aimed at Washington rather than at Cairo.

"We see it as something of a plea to the Americans to pressure Egyptian officials into changing long-held positions," the official said.

Mr. Mubarak is scheduled to meet with President Ronald Reagan and other senior U.S. officials in Washington early next month. Foreign Minister Esmat Abdel Meguid is expected in Washington this week to prepare for the visit.

Mubarak to Visit London
Mr. Mubarak will stop in London for talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher either before or after his visit to the United States. The Associated Press reported government officials in London as saying Tuesday night.

Iraq May Get German Pesticide Gear
KASSEL, West Germany (Reuters) — A West German court Wednesday overturned a government export ban on pesticide plant equipment produced for Iraq after saying that it could not be used to make poison gas.

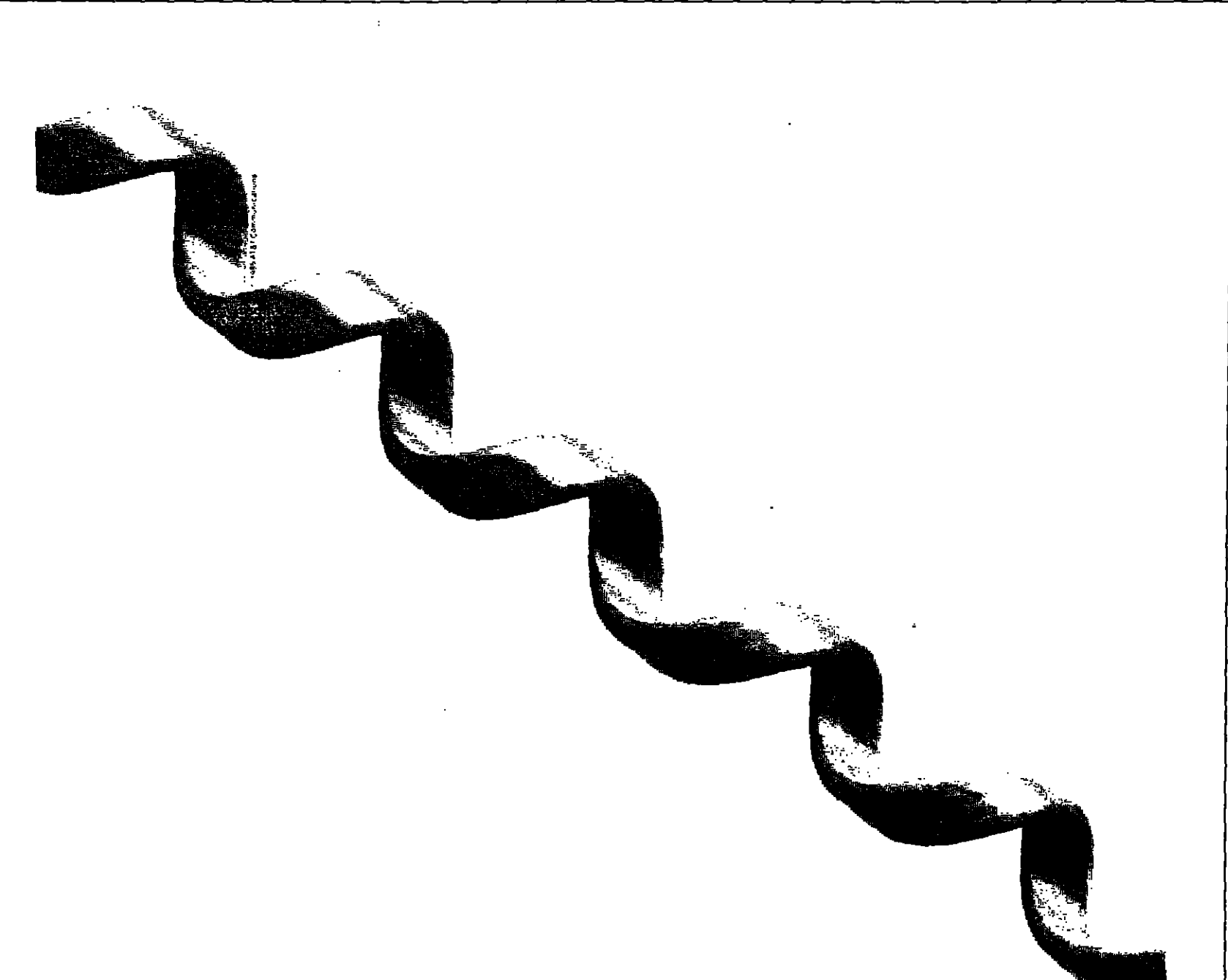
The Hesse State Court in Kassel said its main objection to the order was a procedural one — only two ministers signed it in the absence of their cabinet colleagues during parliament's summer recess. A decision of such significance could not be taken by a minority of the cabinet, it ruled.

But it also said the plant, produced by the Frankfurt-based Pilot Plant Engineering and Equipment, was not suitable for producing poison gas for military purposes. Bonn banned exports of chemical plant equipment to Iraq in August following reports that Baghdad was using chemical weapons in its war against Iran and that a West German-supplied chemical plant could be adapted to produce poison gas. Iraq denied the allegations.

U.S. Stops Aid for Population Fund
WASHINGTON (UPI) — The U.S. Agency for International Development has decided to postpone an allocation of \$23 million for the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

M. Peter McPherson, the agency's administrator, said he had ordered "a careful review" of the assistance because of concerns expressed about China's population program by private groups and members of Congress and because of recent press articles on the subject. Other AID officials said the review would probably take several months.

Questions raised about China's family planning program have apparently cast doubts within the Reagan administration and the Congress on the UN program as a whole. The population fund has provided \$50 million to China for its program from 1980 through 1984. The holdup reflects opposition of the right-to-life movement inside Congress as well as last year's shift within the Reagan administration away from U.S. government support for population programs.



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Recession Slows Settlement of West Bank

(Continued from Page 1)
going up within easy commuting distance of Tel Aviv or Jerusalem, and the build-your-own-home projects, in which anyone with enough money can buy a plot of land from the government.

"There are now very few projects beginning," said Israel Harel, head of the Council of Jewish Settlements, which coordinates the areas' activities. "But we have some 7,000 apartments already in the works and these should give us some breathing space for a year or so. Only after that will we really have to worry."

The slowdown has affected both individual builders and major contractors, because the government has had to cut back spending on such basic projects as roads, sewers and electrical lines. Moreover, inflation has driven up mortgage rates to a point where many young couples cannot qualify for loans.

West Bank and Gaza Strip settlers say they are worried about the implications for their areas. Mr. Harel noted that no one worries

that, if there is little building in Tel Aviv for two years, the city will be given to the Jordanians. The same is not true of the West Bank settlements, he said.

The settlers, for all their 122 communities and 35,000 inhabitants, do worry that the West Bank, which Israel seized in the 1967 war, might be given back one day and that they have not yet "created enough facts" to prevent it.

Outside the bedroom communities near Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, many of the West Bank settlements still are little more than villages, or mobile-home parks with 12 to 20 families. These are not the kind of "facts" that might block the territory's return.

That feeling was clearly expressed in a recent debate over setting up six new Jewish settlements. When the Likud and Labor agreed to form a coalition government in September, part of the deal was that those six communities would be built within a year.

As some settlement leaders from Gush Emunim, or Bloc of the Faithful, freely acknowledge, there is no real need for the new settlements. In fact, their construction would divert much-needed resources from weak settlements such as Abir Yaacov. Their real purpose in pushing for new areas, they say, is to test the Labor-led government and to ensure that the settlement movement does not lose momentum.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres of the Labor Party, who has been quickly allowing the economic crisis to freeze settlement building, did not oppose the vote on the new settlements because he knew that virtually no money was available.

The money is supposed to come largely from the budget of Nissim Zvili, the Labor-appointed chairman of the settlement committee of the Jewish Agency, a semi-official body dealing with settlement and immigration.

But, Mr. Zvili said, it would cost \$12 million to \$15 million to build six settlements, an amount, he said, that would be roughly 50 percent of what he expected his budget to be in fiscal year 1985 for all settlements in the West Bank and Gaza.

"If we are passing through an economic crisis," he said, "you can't go on building new settlements, especially when there are already 500 empty apartments on the West Bank. Unless we get more money, we are not going to fund any of these six settlements. If you ask me, every penny being spent on new settlements now is a waste of money. When settlements that already exist are about to collapse, it is completely stupid to build new ones."

Mr. Harel said there were empty houses at his settlement, Ofra, but that was only because ideologically and socially compatible people had not been found yet.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Kyprianou Rules Out Early Elections
ATHENS (Reuters) — President Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus, who has come under heavy domestic criticism over the failure of United Nations talks to reunite the island, Wednesday ruled out early elections over the issue.

The pro-Western Democratic Rally and the pro-Soviet Communists, who between them command a majority of votes in the Greek Cypriot parliament, have charged Mr. Kyprianou, who was elected in 1983 for five years, with being inflexible in last month's talks about ending the partition of Cyprus.

But Mr. Kyprianou, visiting Athens to discuss the breakdown of the talks with Greek leaders, defended his stance at the Turkish Cypriot leader, Rauf Denkash, in New York and ruled out an early poll. "We are not near to elections. It's a presidential system in Cyprus," he told journalists. The two opposition parties said Mr. Kyprianou should have agreed to Turkish Cypriot demands to sign a document setting up a federal republic.

Rep. Crane Joins Anti-CBS Crusade
RALEIGH, North Carolina (UPI) — Representative Phil Crane has joined Senator Jesse Helms's conservative crusade to buy control of the CBS television network.

Mr. Crane, a Republican from Illinois, announced Tuesday that he was joining the campaign because "it is the best chance conservatives have ever had to end the liberal bias in media." Mr. Helms, a Republican from North Carolina, mailed a million letters to conservatives last month asking them to buy enough stock to end what he called the network's "liberal, anti-Reagan bias."

The network's chairman, Thomas H. Wyman, has called the campaign a "political game" with little chance of succeeding. "We're not more anti-Reagan than NBC or ABC," he said Tuesday at Duke University in Durham, North Carolina. "Complaining about the coverage you get, or about the coverage your opponents get, is part of the political game."

French Communist Attacks Socialists
PARIS (Reuters) — Georges Marchais, the leader of the French Communist Party, opened the party's 25th Congress on Wednesday with a denunciation of the record of the Socialist government. His five-hour speech buried any chance that the leftist alliance, broken when the Communists left the government last July, might be rebuilt.

Mr. Marchais, 64, who has been blamed by reformers for leading his party into decline, said most of the Communists' difficulties stemmed from 25 years of mistaken efforts to forge an alliance with the Socialists. He said the Communists had been right to enter the government in 1981 but also right to leave it three years later. "In three years, the position of France has seriously deteriorated," he said.

Mr. Marchais, who has led the party since 1972, traced the party's decline to its failure to distance itself from the Soviet model and update its ideas until 1976. However, he rejected calls for the party to improve its public image by breaking completely with Moscow.

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For the Record
The 48th game of the world chess championship between the title holder, Anatoli Karpov, and the challenger, Gary Kasparov, has been postponed until Friday because Mr. Karpov is taking a time-out. Tass reported Wednesday. Mr. Karpov leads, 5-2, and needs one more win to retain his title. (AP)

Turkey denied Wednesday a charge by Greece that its troops crossed the border and exchanged fire with a Greek patrol. A Greek Foreign Ministry statement said three Turks crossed the border and opened fire when asked by a Greek patrol to turn back. (Reuters)

The head of the Foreign Relations Commission in Argentina's Chamber of Deputies, Federico Storani, who is a member of President Raul Alfonsín's Radical Civic Union Party, said Wednesday that the government has stated the possibility of leasing the disputed Falkland Islands to Britain if London recognizes Argentine sovereignty. (UPI)

An unmanned Minuteman-3 intercontinental ballistic missile launched early Wednesday in an operational test was destroyed over the Pacific, when an anomaly was detected, a U.S. Air Force spokesman at Vandenberg Air Force Base in California said. The cause of the problem was not known and there was no additional information, he said. (AP)

Troops of the Dominican Republic parolled the capital of Santo Domingo Wednesday after a wave of strikes and violent clashes in which two persons were killed and scores of arrests were made. The violence was sparked by protests which began last week against economic austerity measures sought by the International Monetary Fund. (Reuters)

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Join Anti-CBS Crusade

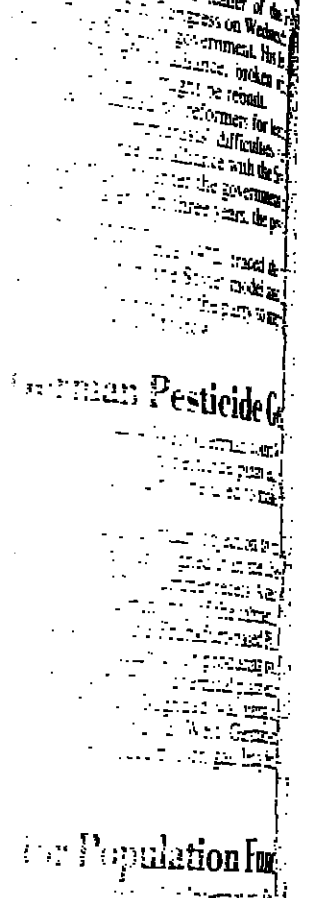
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Communist Attacks Social

— The Communist Party of the United States today attacked the Social



of West Bank

"It was a call to prudence rather than to power," he said. "Jesus was saying to the people coming to him in great numbers, 'Have you considered carefully what it means to commit yourself in this way?'"

The Reverend Robert P. Dugan Jr. of the National Association of Evangelicals, said the passage stresses "personal discipleship" and counsels preparation before

100

Mr. Adams said the passage "advocates self-examination on the part of Jesus's followers, not military parity as a condition for negotiation."

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Mr. Perdriel said Tuesday that the paper would not change under its new owners. He said it would "remain independent and of the left" and "independent of all authorities." Mr. Thorez, 72, was a secretary to Leon Trotsky, the Russian Communist pioneer, when Trotsky lived in France.

"FARIS — Claude Perdriel, the founder of *Le Matin*, has announced that he is selling a majority holding in the Socialist daily newspaper to a group of leftist investors headed by Max Thérêt, owner of a chain of discount stores.

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By M.A. Farber
New York Times Service

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- The undersigned members of the Assembly,
- 1. Perturbed by the continuing abuse of human rights in Iran;
- 2. Appalled at reports of torture, torture and execution of political opponents of the regime resulting in 40,000 executions and 120,000 political prisoners since June 20, 1981;
- 3. Concerned at the violation of human rights of national and religious minorities;
- 4. Having regard to the list published by the Mojahedin Organization of 10,300 political opponents killed by the regime, including many pregnant women and under-18 youth;
- 5. Noting the grave consequences of the Iran-Iraq conflict which has already cost the lives of hundreds of thousands of people in both countries, and has resulted in the increasing destruction of the economies of both Iran and Iraq;
- 6. Noting the constant threat of the spread of the conflict to other countries of the region and the instability to the global peace due to the continuation and escalation of the Iran-Iraq conflict;
- a) Deplore the Khomeini regime's continuing policy of abuse of human rights in Iran and voice the strongest possible protest against the repressive measures of the Khomeini regime;
- b) Welcome any initiative to restore peace between Iran and Iraq, afford support to the Written Declaration n° 110, dated May 10, 1984, of the European Council Assembly, and the peace plan of the National Council of Resistance-Rajavi's Declaration of March 13, 1983;
- c) Strongly urge the undertaking of every possible step in securing an end to the abuse of human rights in Iran, and in establishing a ceasefire to the Iran-Iraq conflict, via every appropriate means, including by recommendations to the United Nations Organization and the European Community.

posed a ceiling enemy strength at 500,000 to 700,000, which was reported and shared with the Vietnamese and self-defense forces.

David Boies, a lawyer for CBS, said the colonel's sentence from the report that said "current evidence does not enable us to estimate the present size" of self-defense forces.

"Is that a true statement, sir?" r. Boies asked.

"No, it is not," replied Colonel ascak. "It's a very carefully pack-

David M. Dorson, a lawyer for counted accurately, and because their inclusion in the order of battle at a high number would mislead Washington and the press about the real might of the enemy.

Those figures had been newly

In 1967, Colonel Blascak was on temporary assignment to the West. He was estimated in 1967 at 120,000 — a 50 percent increase on paper, if not in the field, of 50,000.

On Tuesday, Mr. Boies asked the federal judge at the time he asked the jury to award \$10 million in damages to E. Howard Hunt.

discussed with Mr. Adams his feelings about the estimate for the White House of Communist troop strength.

Colonel Blascak said he told Mr. Adams that "but the very highest estimate that the very highest

"I believe and I told Sam Adams that I felt General Westmoreland placed a ceiling on the amount of military equipment and personnel that at any very high level of the military command in Saigon 'there had to have been a ceiling placed on the numbers.'"

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General Westmoreland was commander of U.S. forces in Vietnam from 1964 to 1968. His 570-

Agca Asks UN To Act on Hostage

**Goetz Pleads Not Guilty
to Illegal Arms Charges**

United Press International

NEW YORK — Bernhard Goetz pleaded not guilty Wednesday to charges that he illegally carried a handgun in New York City.

Mr. Gnetz is charged with possession of illegal weapons charges and a Manhattan judge ordered his bail reduced from \$50,000 to \$5,000 because an attempted-murder charge has been dropped.

tion of an unlicensed loaded pistol as a felony, when he shot and wounded four young men who paid him for \$5 on a subway train on Oct. 22. He also faces two misdemeanor counts of having two unlicensed handguns.

enced pistols in his apartment. Meanwhile, another of the four men shot by Mr. Goetz, Troy Davis, has filed a \$5-million suit alleging that Mr. Goetz shot him.



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Overnight, a Refugee 'City' Springs Up in Eastern Sudan

By Jonathan C. Randal

Washington Post Service

WAD KOWLI, Sudan — Six weeks ago, Wad Kowli was a river bank overgrown with tall grass known for miles around as a favorite watering hole for thousands of cattle. Today, Wad Kowli is Sudan's fastest growing city, a sprawling unplanned maze that faces a multitude of major problems, including lack of food, water and medicine as well as a danger of disease, flood and fire.

Since Dec. 10, when the first 10,000 refugees from Ethiopia's drought-stricken Tigre Province arrived on foot, more than 70,000 have followed, hoping to find food and medical care until the rains finally come in Ethiopia and they can go home. Many parts of Tigre Province have had drought conditions for three to four years.

A total of 127,000 refugees have

arrived in Sudan from Ethiopia since October and relief workers have estimated that 600,000 may be here by the end of March.

Late last month, there was talk among relief officials from the Sudanese government, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and various private relief agencies that the numbers had finally stabilized.

Arrivals had eased from as high as 3,000 a day to 600, then 20 and 84 on successive days early last week. But then on one day, a record 4,320 arrived. Some of them had been on the march for three weeks, some for much longer.

In the Sudanese capital of Khartoum, a relief official of the anti-government Tigrean People's Liberation Front estimated that "1,500 are starving to death every day among the 6 million to 7 million people" he maintained are under

the control of the guerrilla front and its allies in Ethiopia. The insurgents have been fighting the Ethiopian government for a decade.

Tekle Woin Assefa of the Relief Society for Tigre (REST), an arm of the insurgent movement that is organizing the exodus of refugees, said: "If we had proper transportation, everyone would come out."

Osman Meki of the Sudanese Commission of Refugees and Western relief workers do not like to think about those numbers. They keep revising their estimates, still hoping that Wad Kowli will not exceed 100,000 people.

The daily routine here begins after dark, when the refugees, who have been fed by REST at regular intervals along the line of march, walk the last 8 miles (13 kilometers) from the border, to avoid the afternoon heat. Lined up in disciplined rows by village, with men in

one line and women and children in another, the newcomers are counted.

The next morning they are registered, issued identity cards and de-loused to prevent outbreaks of typhus. Their children are vaccinated and sent for special feeding.

Responsibility for distributing the food remains with the village elders. This is to encourage cohesion and maintain the respect for hierarchy that remains typically Ethiopian despite 10 years of revolution and upheaval.

As the refugees are organized, Wad Kowli is taking on many of the attributes of a medium-sized city, albeit one without plumbing, electricity or other hallmarks of civilization. A hospital, run by the French relief organization Médecins Sans Frontières (Doctors Without Borders), is about to start operating so the group's two doctors and four nurses will no longer have to treat patients under the trees.

The International Rescue Committee is organizing public sanitation and teaching 120 home visitors to instruct refugees about hygiene. Four more children's feeding stations are about to go up to join the original two. A giant warehouse was erected with Norwegian aid in two days.

The major concern is water. The first refugees chose this site because

the Atbara River still had some running water, but American specialists recently estimated that the now stagnant, isolated pools will be exhausted in four to 10 weeks.

So acute is the water shortage that some relief workers are having second thoughts about the 10 recently installed U.S. Army inflatable water tanks each capable of holding 11,500 quarts and each equipped with a row of 10 faucets.

"Before the refugees had to fetch water from the river," a relief worker said. "Now they just turn on the spigot and waste a lot."

A team from Britain's Oxfam relief society is due to arrive shortly to look for more water. No one here likes to think what will happen if none is found.

A lack of water, however, could turn into flooding if the Atbara fills up as it used to do before the drought here and in Ethiopia started three years ago. If good rains come, the camp could be at least partially under water by June or July.

Despite problems with the site, the Sudanese government has political reasons for keeping the refugees here.

The refugees are on the side of the Atbara River nearest to the Ethiopian border. And the Sudanese government, while willing to accept refugees, prefers to keep them as close to its frontiers as possible. That way, they provoke a

minimum of friction with Sudanese citizens and are less tempted to stay than if they were moved farther from the border.

So, despite all the uncertainties, the relief organizations are proceeding as if extra water is sure to be found.

Although the Sudanese government maintains that the refugees should leave by May, plans have been made to keep the camp open for at least a year. The rains will not come in Tigre before late spring if they are on time and those remaining in Tigre will not harvest the crops until November. Only then could the refugees begin the long trek home.

Day by day, the relief workers are getting Wad Kowli more organized to cope with the flood of refugees. Food supplies have improved recently after shortages at first caused undersized rations.

Still, at dawn when the camp stirs, the burial parties gather up the dead on rudimentary stretchers and take them to the cemetery. Every night the refugees sing their dirges as the death rate has doubled to 20 in just a week.

If the rate falls, then perhaps some village elders will stop threatening to march their flock back home. Some have argued that the promised food is nowhere to be seen and that they would rather die at home.



Two refugee children arrive at the Wad Kowli camp in eastern Sudan after fleeing famine and war in Ethiopia.

Russian Reportedly Expelled in Indian Spy Investigation

The Associated Press

NEW DELHI — Indian newspapers said Wednesday that a Soviet citizen, an East German diplomat and a Polish diplomat have been expelled in connection with an investigation into an alleged spy ring.

The government refused to confirm or deny the reports.

The Express newspaper said a "Soviet national attached to the U.S.S.R. Embassy in New Delhi" was expelled. It did not identify the person.

Vladimir N. Tsatsyne, a spokesman for the Soviet Embassy, said, "There are no grounds whatsoever behind the allegations of Soviet involvement." The Express and other

major newspapers also reported that the Polish and East German diplomats had been expelled in connection with a continuing investigation into alleged spying activities.

Nearly 20 people have been arrested in recent weeks on suspicion of spying.

The International Rescue Committee is organizing public sanitation and teaching 120 home visitors to instruct refugees about hygiene. Four more children's feeding stations are about to go up to join the original two. A giant warehouse was erected with Norwegian aid in two days.

The major concern is water. The first refugees chose this site because

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John Paul Ends Latin America Tour, Repeating His Commitment to Poor

By E.J. Dionne

New York Times Service

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad — Pope John Paul II closed his South American tour on Tuesday night after a day of travel from the slums of Lima to an Amazon jungle town in Peru and finally to this prosperous and temperate Caribbean island.

The pope celebrated Mass here Tuesday night and gave the 45th and final address of his 12-day trip before flying back to the Vatican, where he arrived Wednesday morning.

John Paul continued Tuesday to shift back and forth between messages of consolation to the poor and calls for greater church discipline, respect for church authority and avoidance of doctrines that he

sees as contrary to Roman Catholic teaching.

Having spent much of his Peruvian journey calling on Catholics to avoid ideologies alien to the faith a series of addresses seen as critical of certain aspects of liberation theology — John Paul returned Tuesday to the themes of commitment to the impoverished.

In the morning, he visited the Lima slum of Villa el Salvador, the scene of active organizing by Christian "base communities," some of them leftist. There he reiterated his support for the church's role as an advocate of the poor and praised the work of the communities.

"Never cease denouncing injustice," the pope declared to the crowd.

He also made a rare reference to feminism, asking the people of Villa el Salvador to fight against "the mentality of machismo" that "exploits women."

The pope spent about an hour later Tuesday in Iquitos, a town carved out of the Amazon jungle.

There, greeted with a bamboo carpet instead of a red one, he gave his unequivocal support to the claims of Indians who he said had been defrauded of their land.

"From time immemorial you were on these lands," John Paul told a crowd at the airport, "but you were the victims of the greed of the last arrivals who threatened your reserves, knowing that you did not have written title to your lands."

He urged that the Indians be given the land titles he said they deserved.

Speaking from a bamboo platform in sweltering heat, he also told the Indians that they must not "close themselves off from others."

"Open the doors to those who come to you with a message of peace and are disposed to help you," the pope said, urging the Indians to accept Christian missionaries.

The pope also urged the Peruvian authorities to do more on behalf of the Indians. He asked the authorities to support "more adequate" legislation that would protect the Indians from "the abuses" they had suffered.

Then the pope flew to Trinidad, an island made rich by oil, but troubled by the recent drop in oil prices.

The Republic of Trinidad and Tobago is the one country that the pope visited on his trip that is not predominantly Roman Catholic. Its population of about 1.8 million people is roughly 36 percent Catholic, 23 percent Hindu, 13 percent Protestant and 6 percent Moslem.

Racially, the island is divided almost equally between East Indians and blacks, with about 14 percent consisting of people of mixed race.

In his arrival speech, the pope praised the island's pluralism.

"I want to tell you of my admiration for the way in which people of different races, religions and traditions live together in harmony in your country," he said.

"While so many places in the world suffer tragic conflicts due to bigotry and prejudice, you are a sign of hope," he added. "Your fraternal understanding makes possible fruitful cooperation between greatly diverse groups, and this cooperation is mutually enriching."

Later, at an open air Mass, he warned young people against materialism, premarital sexual relations, abortion, drugs and alcohol — a frequent theme on his trip.

The Mass, in a seaside stadium, was punctuated by rhythmic chants and steel-drum band music.


Earlier in his trip, the pope visited Venezuela and Ecuador.

U.S. to Abstain on Vote Over Loan to Santiago

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States intends to abstain when the Inter-American Development Bank votes this week on a \$130-million loan to Chile, partly in protest of Chilean human rights violations, Reagan administration and congressional officials said Tuesday.

The vote would be the first time that the Reagan administration has acted to protest the human rights situation in Chile, where on Saturday a military state of siege was extended for three months. Administration officials said, "We felt it was time to send a signal," adding that the extension of the state of siege was "the main catalyst."



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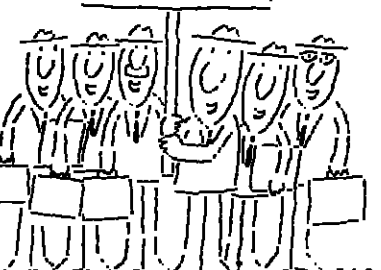
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In Korea's Election, The 2 Key Politicians Are Not on the Ballot

By John Burgess
Washington Post Service

SEOUL — Following a 20-day campaign conducted amid bitter cold and close government regulation, South Korean voters will elect a new National Assembly next Tuesday.

In many respects, the vote is shaping up as a test of two men who will not be on the ballot, President Chun Doo Hwan and the dissenting Kim Dae Jung.

Mr. Chun, a former Army general, is determined to see an orderly campaign and vote that will demonstrate popular support and political stability in his fifth year of rule.

But Mr. Kim, who is expected to return to South Korea four days before the Feb. 12 voting, has different plans. He appears to hope it will begin propelling him and the opposition to prominence.

Mr. Kim's return has presented a dilemma for the president — whether to arrest him and risk a popular reaction or to let him circulate and hope that people forget about him. The government has said it does not plan to arrest Mr. Kim upon his return.

Many members of the opposition here distrust Mr. Kim, but most seem to welcome his return as a means of giving focus to anti-Chun sentiments and lifting their camp's spirits.

Thus, some analysts see turbulent times ahead in South Korea, an important U.S. ally. "When Kim Dae Jung is back in the country," a Western diplomat said, "tension is going to be higher."

Much could depend on whether the opposition succeeds in mobilizing South Korea's student population, traditionally a potent force in politics but now relatively quiet.

But other analysts, including many in the government, argue that

Mr. Kim is a has-been, an opportunist who has little standing among the public and will have only a marginal impact. He is dangerous, they say, not due to his popularity but to an alleged willingness to use any means to gain power.

There is little expectation that the election results will affect the president's grip on politics here. "This is not a contention for power," said Lee Jong Ryool, spokesman for the ruling Democratic Justice Party. "This is a contention for control of the National Assembly."

Power in South Korea rests not there but in the Blue House, as the presidential mansion is known. Mr. Chun is only halfway through a term that runs until 1988, when he has pledged to step down.

The campaign formally began in late January. By Western standards, it is not free. Although Chun has loosened some controls, 15 of the opposition's senior leaders remain banned from any participation in politics, the press is controlled and police agents loiter conspicuously outside dissidents' offices.

Controls extend to the minute details of the campaign. Recently, the government reportedly ruled that posters cannot allude to any association a candidate may have had with a banned politician. Signs deemed too inflammatory are not allowed.

The government maintains that such controls are necessary to bring order to an inherently chaotic political scene and rein in "irresponsible" and "demagogic" politicians who are prone to committing election fraud.

The threat from North Korea, government officials argue, makes the speedy introduction of full democratic freedoms impossible.



Kim Dae Jung, the South Korean opposition leader, at a press conference in Washington before his departure for Korea. At left is Robert White, a former U.S. ambassador to El Salvador who will be one of several Americans to accompany Mr. Kim as a security shield.

But many dissident leaders see the controls as a means of preserving power for Mr. Chun.

In an interview last week, Kim Young Sam, a former opposition party president, charged that the government is committing campaign improprieties. He said it exceeds spending limitations, uses police and other officials to gather votes and limits rallies to times when attendance is sure to be low.

"Seats in the National Assembly are not important," he said. "What is important is to tell the citizens the truth and fight the present regime."

Mr. Chun came to power in 1980 in a military coup. He was elected president the following year under a constitution drafted with the supervision of his party, which con-

trols 55 percent of the National Assembly seats. It is generally believed that Mr. Chun's Democratic Justice Party will retain about that number of seats.

In its campaign, the ruling party is stressing the relative calm of the past four years and South Korea's continuing economic growth, which was about 8 percent last year.

Opposition candidates are focusing on continuing limitations on democratic freedoms and on Mr. Chun, whose legitimacy as president many never have recognized.

In particular, they demand that the constitution be amended to allow direct election of the president. Under the current system, it is done by an electoral college with more than 5,000 members, which they

maintain is open to manipulation by the ruling party.

The opposition continues to have trouble in maintaining unity, however. There are currently three parties arrayed against Mr. Chun's party.

The most dynamic of the three is the New Korea Democratic Party, formed last month in Seoul after Mr. Chun lifted bans on 84 politicians. The party is commonly believed to represent Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam, although neither holds formal office in it.

Kim Dae Jung has spent the past two years in the United States, following his release for medical reasons in 1982 from a South Korean prison, where he was serving a 20-year sentence after being convicted of sedition by a military court.

For the present, the big question is how the government will respond when he arrives here Friday with about 20 sympathetic Americans and crowds of foreign journalists.

World interest has been aroused by parallels between Mr. Kim and the Philippine dissident leader, Benigno S. Aquino Jr., who was assassinated in 1983 just seconds after stepping off a plane that brought him home from exile in the United States.

Government officials contend that no one is more interested in Mr. Kim's safety than they. The government invariably would be blamed for anything that happened to him, they say. North Korean agents or local extremists might view his killing as an easy way to foment unrest.

Hanoi Seeks Better Ties With Beijing

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

BANGKOK — Vietnam's Communist Party leader has acknowledged in a speech marking the party's 55th anniversary that there are "shortcomings and mistakes" in Vietnam's economic and ideological affairs, according to reports from the Vietnam News Agency.

The official Hanoi agency, monitored in Bangkok, said the party secretary-general, Le Duan, also told party and government officials that the country should improve its relations with China and with non-Communist nations of Southeast Asia, while continuing to build ties with Moscow.

The speech last weekend came at a time when diplomats in Hanoi suggest that a faction of Vietnam's leadership has become wary of growing dependence on the Soviet

Union and would like to keep a line open to Beijing.

Relations between the Chinese and Vietnamese, who were traditional enemies until this country's war against the French and Americans, have deteriorated again over the last six years, as Beijing has given substantial material support to rebels in Cambodia, who are trying to overthrow the Vietnamese-installed government in Phnom Penh.

Last week in Bangkok, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, a leader of the Cambodian rebel coalition, said he had been told in Beijing that Vietnam had been seeking talks with China. Along with their disagreement over Cambodia, the Vietnamese and Chinese have been fighting sporadically along their common border.

"We are prepared to normalize

relations with China," the Vietnamese party's secretary-general was reported to have said, adding that Hanoi "firmly believes that the friendship between the two countries will have to be restored."

Mr. Duan's speech follows a report by Hanoi in December that acknowledged a failure to meet nearly all the country's economic targets in 1984.

African Rebels Given Autos

Reuters

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania — The Soviet Union's ambassador to Tanzania, Yuri Yukalov, has given 10 automobiles to the African National Congress, the main guerrilla group fighting white rule in South Africa, the official new agency, Shihata, reported Wednesday.

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Danes Growing Hostile to Gulf Refugees

COPENHAGEN — An influx of Gulf war refugees is straining the traditionally liberal attitude of Danes and Swedes toward foreigners seeking asylum.

In Denmark, economic recession and high unemployment have eroded much of the country's hospitality toward immigrants.

The flow of refugees to Denmark increased 12-fold to 4,200 last year from 350 in 1983, according to estimates by the Danish Refugee Aid Organization. Denmark's population is about five million.

Growing hostility toward foreigners prompted Queen Margrethe II to rebuke her people in her annual New Year's Eve television and radio address to the nation.

"The Danes' initial pride that foreign immigrants and refugees have chosen to live in their little paradise often quickly gives way to hostility," the queen said. "Such behavior is a shame on the nation."

Although welcomed by immigrants, her comments caused a furor among Danes. Seven of 10 letters to the leading Copenhagen daily newspaper, Berlingske Tidende, sharply criticized her.

"It is all very well for a privileged person like the queen to talk about understanding and being hospitable," said one, while another criticized the queen and the well-to-do for not understanding the fear that causes racism in other people.

"The queen talks of the Danes so-called silly, smart jokes about immigrants," said a third correspondent. "The fact is that the Danes are silly to let immigrants from all over the globe enter their country at all. Foreigners who see how easy it is to enter our little paradise are the smart ones."

Most of last year's total of 2,700 were Iraqis escaping from the Gulf war, mainly deserters and educated conscientious objectors. The second largest group was 325 Iraqis.

The main escape route to the north is via Turkey to East Berlin and then by train and ferry to Scandinavia. Some refugees say the cost of the journey can exceed \$10,000 a person.

Officials attribute the steep rise



A group of Iranian refugees arriving recently at Copenhagen's central railroad station.

in the number of refugees to a liberalization of Denmark's laws on aliens last year. Frontier police may not refuse entry to refugees, who are guaranteed a hearing for their applications for political asylum.

Sweden, with a population of about 8.3 million, has taken in 14,545 refugees since 1982, but the official figures tell only part of the story. About 80 percent of those seeking asylum are turned away at the border for making false statements, and 7,000 refugees and their families are still awaiting a decision on their fate, according to a spokesman for the Immigration Ministry.

The press has given wide publicity to the influx of hundreds of mainly Iranian and Iraqi asylum-seekers, and officials partly blame

the media for whipping up anti-immigrant hysteria.

In Sweden, which has a long liberal tradition, racism is seldom expressed except by such fringe groups as the Keep Sweden Swedish organization.

"Immigrants destroy our biologically based uniqueness," the group's chairman, Sven Davidsson, said at a sparsely attended rally last month.

A government-appointed commission has recommended a ban on racist groups and the government is to introduce a bill on immigrant policy and discrimination in the spring.

The commission has accused police and public prosecutors of racial prejudice, allegations that have been angrily rejected by representatives of both professions.

Top French Policeman To Head Terror Squad

PARIS — The French government on Wednesday named one of its top police officials to take charge of the fight against increased urban guerrilla attacks and complained about Italian criticism that it had been too lax.

Robert Broussard, 49, who has led a campaign against separatist violence on Corsica, will coordinate police anti-terrorist action throughout France.

Mr. Broussard's appointment was announced after a cabinet meeting at which Prime Minister Laurent Fabius reported back on his two-day trip to West Germany, where he discussed closer cooperation between France and West Germany over urban guerrilla violence.

The government's decision follows an announcement by two leading urban guerrilla groups, France's Direct Action and West

Germany's Red Army Faction, that they were joining forces.

A French Defense Ministry official, General René Audran, was assassinated in Paris on Jan. 25, and both groups claimed responsibility. A few days later, the Red Army Faction claimed responsibility for the murder of Ernst Zimmemann, an industrialist who headed West Germany's association of aerospace manufacturers.

A government spokeswoman said Wednesday that the minister for external relations, Roland Dumas, had complained to the Italian defense minister, Giovanni Spadolini, over recent remarks he had made that France's policy toward urban guerrillas was too lax.

Mr. Broussard is credited with producing a dramatic drop in the number of attacks by the outlawed separatist Corsican National Liberation Front.

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Russia Stepping Up Prosecutions of Jews

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service
MOSCOW — A Hebrew teacher who had attracted a wide following among Soviet Jews has been sentenced to an 18-month term in a labor camp on a charge of possessing a weapon, his friends said.

The sentencing last Friday of the teacher, Alexander Kholmyansky, a 32-year-old computer scientist in the Estonian city of Vornu, was the latest in a series of cases that authorities have brought against leaders of unofficial Jewish cultural life.

Mr. Kholmyansky was also fined 100 rubles (about \$120) for mail-box tampering, his friends said.

Jewish activists who reported the results of the two-day trial said a pistol and cartridges had been planted in Mr. Kholmyansky's apartment in Moscow during a search. According to the activists, what they called the fabrication of charges against Mr. Kholmyansky followed a pattern seen in other recent cases brought against Hebrew teachers.

In December, Yuli Edelstein was sentenced to three years in a labor camp on a charge of possession of opium. His wife said the drug had been planted in their apartment.

In Kiev in November, another Hebrew teacher and prominent Jewish activist, Joseph Berenshtein, was sentenced to four years in a camp on a charge of resisting arrest. After his sentencing, his wife said, his face was mutilated and his eyes were badly cut in an unexplained prison incident.

[On Tuesday, a campaigner for the right of Jews to emigrate, Mark Nepomniashchy, was sentenced to three years imprisonment on charges of "defaming the state," dissident sources in Moscow said Wednesday, according to Reuters.]

The Jewish activists said that arrests of such people had increased in recent months and that several other cases were awaiting trial. They said searches of the homes of activists had increased, with a wave of 50 searches toward the end of last year and about 15 in January.

"They are trying to frighten us into silence," an activist said. "They have decided to cut the links within the Jewish community."

The Jewish activists expressed concern about the health of Joseph Begun, an activist and Hebrew teacher who has become something of a symbol for the movement and who has repeatedly been brought to trial since 1977.

He was sentenced to seven years in a camp and five in internal exile in October 1983 on a charge of producing and distributing anti-Soviet literature. His friends say that since then, he has spent eight

months in an isolation cell and has developed heart trouble.

At the time of his arrest, his friends said, he had 10 students from five cities.

Mr. Kholmyansky was first arrested on charges of tampering with a mailbox and trampling flowers, his friends said. Other friends immediately searched his apartment, they said, in a step Jews sometimes take to assure against confiscation of an arrested man's property.

They said that no weapon was found during the search, but that the authorities said a pistol and

cartridges had been found under a dresser in a search they conducted at a later date.

In another development, spokesmen for a group of 44 Jews said they had asked that their names be struck off the register of voters for the election this month of delegates to the parliament of the Russian Federation of the Soviet Union.

They said they had sent a petition to the Supreme Soviet, or parliament, stating that they were taking this step because they now considered themselves citizens of Israel. The signers were among 133 Jews awaiting permission to leave.

Sofia Denies U.S. Charges on Drugs

The Associated Press
SOFIA — Bulgarian officials on Wednesday denied U.S. charges of involvement by Bulgarian organizations or individuals in international drug trafficking.

Stefan Petrov, director-general of the Sofia Press Agency, said: "Western mass media are distorting Bulgaria's policy, making sweeping accusations that deny our achievements in drug control."

He and other officials were speaking at a news conference convened by Bulgaria to spotlight what it said are its efforts to suppress shipments through the country.

Georgi Pirinski, a deputy foreign trade minister, also repudiated U.S. charges that Kintex, a state arms dealer, was actively engaged in transborder drug trade.

Asked for comment, a Western diplomatic source said: "Bulgarian authorities have been involved in one way or another in drug trade." But he suggested that claims that much of the heroin in the United States comes through Bulgaria were exaggerated by officials of the U.S. State Department and Drug Enforcement Administration.

Testifying before a congressional subcommittee in Washington in June, U.S. officials maintained that as much as a quarter of the drug

that reached the United States originated in Bulgaria.

The diplomatic source here said the amount may be under 10 percent "but we're not even sure about that figure."

The U.S. government, meanwhile, continued its criticism of Bulgaria's record on drugs.

"The U.S. government has been aware for some time that known narcotics and drugs traffickers have operated on Bulgarian territory," a U.S. Embassy statement said. Its release coincided with the news conference.

The statement also said that the Bulgarian government did not cooperate enough with U.S. efforts to obtain "meaningful information on

narcotics trafficking and seizure."

A U.S. decision in 1981 to suspend talks on a customs cooperation agreement with the Bulgarians was "due to the accumulation of reliable reports regarding the activities of known narcotics smugglers on Bulgarian territory," it said.

Teodor Tsvetkov, deputy director-general of Bulgarian customs, presented a list of major drug seizures at Bulgarian borders in the past 18 years.

He said customs officers had foiled about 1,000 attempts to smuggle drugs amounting to about 30,000 kilograms (66,000 pounds), including 500 kilograms of morphine base and more than 200 kilograms of heroin.

Vietnam, Khmer Rouge Troops Clash

United Press International

ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand — Vietnamese troops backed by artillery fire battled Communist Khmer Rouge guerrillas along a stretch of the Thai-Cambodian border on Wednesday in a major drive to end all armed resistance in Cambodia.

Thailand's military barred reporters from the fighting along a 22-mile (35-kilometer) band south

of the border town of Aranyaprathet from Klong Ian to Khao Leun. But the sounds of artillery and mortar explosions and small arms fire could be heard across the frontier.

Thai military sources said that many Vietnamese artillery and mortar shells landed inside Thailand and "close-quarters" fighting was taking place only half a mile from the border. No immediate casualty reports were available.

Anti-U.S. Sentiment Is Blamed in Greek Bombing

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger has said that anti-American sentiment aroused by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu of Greece was partly responsible for a terrorist bombing that injured 57 Americans near Athens.

"Certainly there's been an awful lot of totally unnecessary and very damaging anti-American feeling that has been stirred up," Mr. Weinberger told the House Armed Services Committee Tuesday.

He said that it is unclear who planted the bomb last Saturday in a bar popular with U.S. servicemen. He added: "It is one of the things you tend to get when this anti-American sentiment is stirred up."

"It is quite true," Mr. Weinberger said, "that Mr. Papandreu has made very difficult and damaging comments about our country and about the relationship between the countries."

Mr. Weinberger's criticism, in response to a question from Representative Norman Sisisky, Demo-

crat of Virginia, was the first by an administration official linking critical remarks by the Greek prime minister with the bombing.

A previously unknown group, calling itself the National Front, claimed responsibility for the attack and warned of more attacks "against the Americans who are responsible for the continued situation in Cyprus."

Mr. Weinberger visited Mr. Papandreu in Athens last April. Since then, however, the U.S. ad-

ministration has become increasingly dismayed by the Greek leader's criticism of the United States.

Mr. Papandreu also has sought to reach agreements with his Communist neighbors — Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia — without consulting the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. He has courted the Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Qadhafi, and has charged that the South Korean passenger airliner that was shot down by Soviet missiles in 1983 was on a U.S. spy mission.

The International Herald Tribune invites you to

Meet the New French Cabinet

February 26, 1985, Paris

Following the success of our 1982 conference, we are pleased to announce a one day briefing session focusing on "Modernization: Priority for the French Economy". With the cooperation of the French Government, we have gathered together the key ministers most directly involved with policies affecting business activities in France.

The program will include presentations by:

Pierre Bérégovoy, Minister of Economy, Finance and Budget.

Edith Cresson, Minister of Industrial Redeployment and Foreign Trade.

Hubert Curien, Minister of Research and Technology.

Michel Delebarre, Minister of Labour, Employment and Vocational Training.

Roland Dumas*, Minister of External Relations.

*Mr. Dumas has accepted a principle.

Additional insights will be provided by a panel of international businessmen and bankers, including: Eric Bourdais de Charbonnière, S.V.P. and General Manager, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York and Louis Le Flach-Prigent, Chairman of Rhône-Poulenc.

Each presentation will be followed by a question-and-answer period, and simultaneous French-English translation will be provided at all times.

An important aspect of the conference will be the extensive opportunities to engage in informal discussion with the current policy makers and with other business executives actively doing business with France.

On February 27, the Ministry of Industrial Redeployment and Foreign Trade is organizing full day visits, exclusively for conference attendees, to industrial plants including

the Aerospatiale plant in Toulouse. Full details will be sent to all participants registering for the conference. To register for this exceptional conference, please complete and return the registration form today.

Herald Tribune

CONFERENCE LOCATION		CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM	
The conference will be held at: The Inter-Continental Hotel, 3, rue de Castiglione 75008 Paris Cedex 01. Tel: 260 3780 - Telex: 230114 A block of rooms has been reserved for participants at preferential rates. For details, please contact the hotel directly.		Please return to: International Herald Tribune Conference Office - 181, avenue Charles-de-Gaulle 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Or telephone: 747 1646 Or telex: 613593	
Participation fee: FF 2750 (or equivalent per person) plus VAT 18.0% and transportation from France. The fee includes conference meals and conference documentation. Individuals who are unable to attend may transfer their registration to another person at no extra charge. The only exception is for those who have been designated by their company to represent it at the conference.		SURNAME	
From January 15 to February 15, 1985, participants may transfer their registration to another person at no extra charge. The only exception is for those who have been designated by their company to represent it at the conference.		FIRST NAME	
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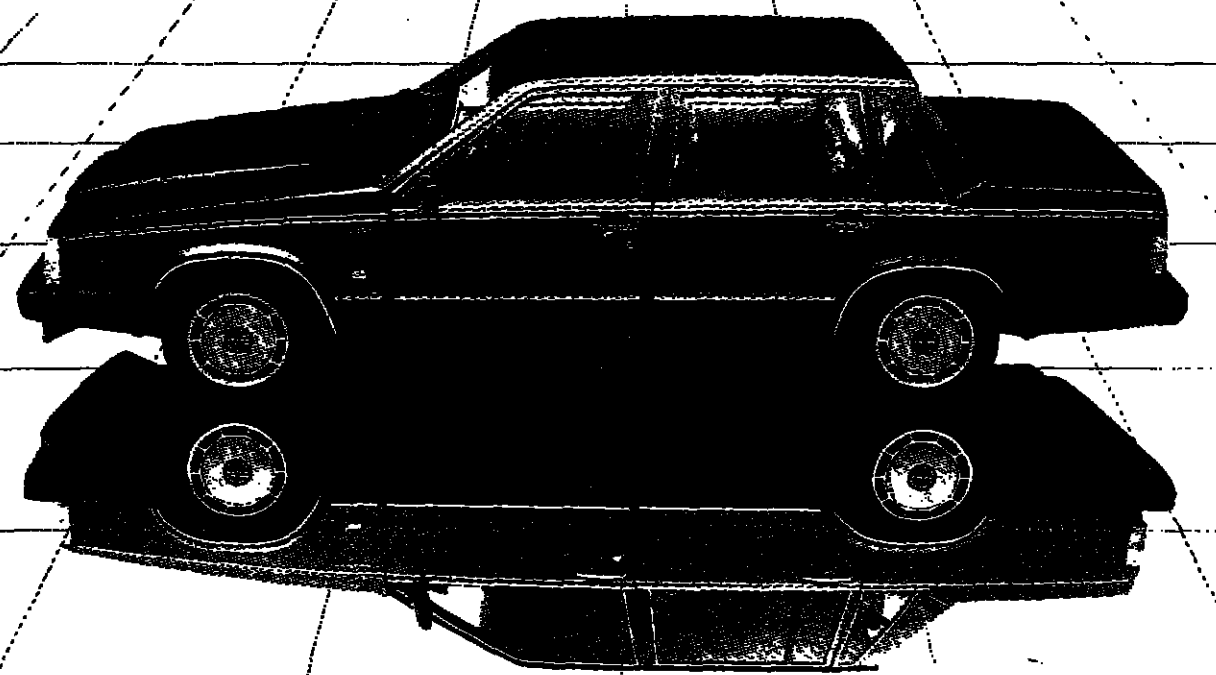
Powerful cars can easily get out of hand on a slippery road. Therefore we have provided our most powerful car with yet another Volvo innovation, an outstanding contribution to motoring safety.

Our new traction control device not only increases safety by keeping your wheels from spinning. It also provides you with optimum performance by giving you only as much power as each road surface allows.

Together with our non-locking ABS brake system, it gives you full control when accelerating or braking, even on slippery roads.

It's a combination unique to the motoring world. Making driving safer — and more efficient. A major breakthrough in the science of automotive safety.

ETC — Electronic Traction Control from Volvo.



VOLVO
Making Cars Safer

ETC: Wheel speed sensors continuously inform the microprocessor control unit about the rotation speed of each road wheel. The control unit compares the speed of the front and output until wheel spin is checked. Thus retaining optimum performance on any road surface. The ETC is the car in the picture is the Volvo 760 GLE. For further information please contact your nearest Volvo

dealer, when the difference exceeds a certain limit (e.g. as a result of aquaplaning or rear wheel spin) it tells the computerized, electronic fuel injection system to lower engine

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Too Much Farm Support

Prime Minister Bob Hawke has swooped on Brussels from the south, lambasting the Community's agricultural policy. Subsidized food from Europe's inefficient farms constitutes unfair competition against Australia (he might have added New Zealand) on world markets, Mr. Hawke complained. Let him not spare American policy, either.

The supermarket client and the starving African will doubt that food is being overproduced. Meat and groceries seem scarce goods, to judge from their price. The fact is that the rich world is producing, at high cost, far more food than its own inhabitants can consume or the poor world can pay for.

The unsalable surpluses have to be purchased by governments and financed by taxes. Consumers have to pay absurdly high prices because their governments have to keep cheap imports out. To dispose of their unwanted stocks, governments dump on world markets—including cut-price sales to the Russians—exacerbating trade and diplomatic relations in the Western alliance.

Conventional wisdom has long decreed that a stop should be put to this profligacy. But the surpluses have swollen steadily, and in a timely report the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development predicts that they will continue to do so.

This illogical combination of high food prices and oversupply is not due solely to the featherbedding of farmers. A major component of price is the cost of distribution after the food has left the farm.

And it would be unfair to suggest that agriculture can be given the same pure market treatment that we recommend for other producers. Farmers are exposed to the weather's vagaries, and their production schedules are relatively inflexible. The auto industry slows production for a few months when trade weakens, but farmers cannot stop the ripening of corn or the calves' growth. To protect them from big changes in cash flow and debt, a floor has to be put under their incomes. Nonetheless, the price paid for agricultural support is excessive.

Why do societies want to preserve all these farmers, and how? Farm protection is advocated for defense purposes—to ensure supply in the case of drawn out war. But what sort of war, if any, is envisioned? Protection is also advocated because farmers look after the countryside. Those concerned by soil erosion, tree-felling and the disappearance of the European hedgerow may question this. Environmental protection can be achieved more cheaply than by indiscriminate support for agriculture.

The advantage of keeping reasonable distribution of the population between urban and rural areas needs little advocacy; there has already been too great a drift to the cities. But there are often better alternatives than agriculture for the rural population.

There are other, half-convincing social arguments. The elderly farmer must be helped to finish his career in peace. But current support schemes also encourage the young to stay in farming. More fundamentally, they are discriminatory in exactly the wrong way, in the sense that they benefit the rich farmer much more than the poor one.

Justifiable protection for the farmer could be obtained at far less cost to the taxpayer than at present. It is curious that urban tax revolt is not stronger. The farm population has dropped, and even in Japan less than one worker in 10 is employed in agriculture. Yet governments of all complexions spend big money indiscriminately in their favor.

There are a few encouraging signs. Japan hesitates to rationalize its hopelessly uneconomical rice producers, but Europe has timidly begun to cut the milk flow. More important, the Reagan administration promises an aggressive farm bill that would force agriculture to sell its surplus at market-related prices instead of costly handing it over to the government. European agriculture will hate this, but it may thus be forced to cut down its dependence on extravagant farm support.

Meanwhile, let Mr. Hawke keep swooping. The West needs friends in the south.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Double Feature: 'Alliance Wars' Plus 'Star Wars'

By Robert Kleiman

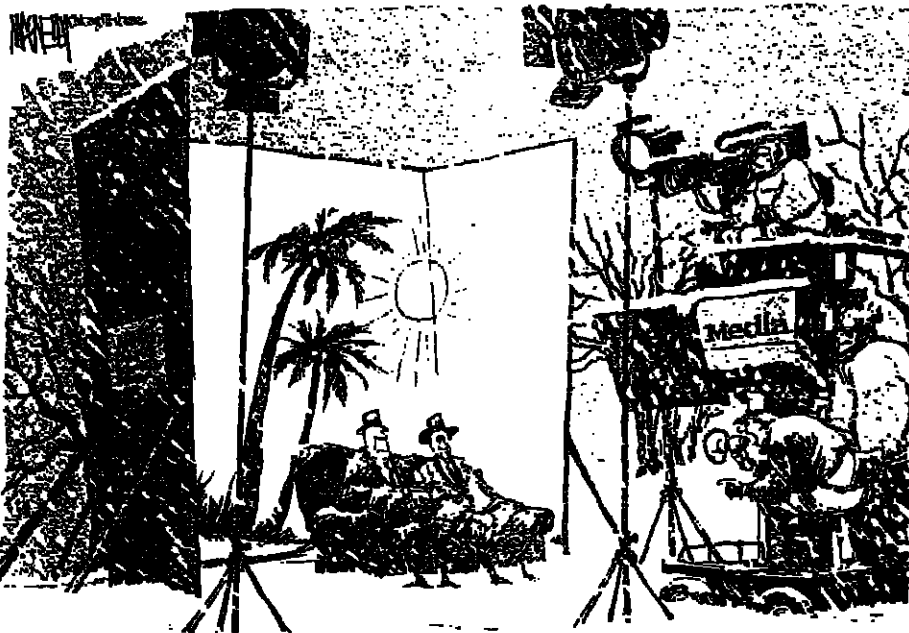
LONDON — The Soviet-U.S. decision to resume arms talks on March 12 has been less than euphoric in Europe than in Washington. President Reagan expects long years of negotiation. Europeans predict an early impasse that will plant a mine under the Western alliance.

Mr. Reagan's drive to build a missile-proof astrodome is on a collision course. Europeans feel, with Moscow's determination to maintain the ban on space-based defenses that is contained in the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty.

Europeans are more concerned with reducing the number of Soviet SS-20s aimed at them and America's counterdeployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles. Euro-missile negotiations are hostage to the space dispute. For Moscow cannot agree to reduce strategic and intermediate offensive missiles when building more of them may be the best counter to America's projected defenses.

Political crises within Europe and with the United States are likely as this becomes clear. Vigorous revival of Europe's peace demonstrations by summer is predicted. They will have the backing, except in France, of Europe's major opposition parties—and of Europe's embittered youth, frustrated by record unemployment that is now 9 percent in West Germany, 13 percent in Britain and 15 percent in Belgium. Left-right polarization and declining support make this a major worry for key NATO leaders.

Egg-throwing at Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher led her to curtail weekend speaking appearances long before the Brighton bombing. Polls show popularity down to 40 percent for her and 35 percent for President François Mitterrand of France, while Chancellor Helmut Kohl faces disintegration of his majority coalition in Bonn. Soviet efforts to fan unrest could help block the delayed emplacement of Euro-missiles in Belgium and the Netherlands. That could undermine West German deployment, which is



conditional on Benelux participation. President Mitterrand has sent his impressive new foreign minister, Roland Dumas, to Washington to suggest a Western summit meeting to discuss these and other "star wars" concerns.

Until now, Europe's major governments have withstood public protests, political turmoil and Soviet pressure. Britain, Italy and West Germany, strongly supported by France, have deployed Euro-missiles despite disagreements with Washington over negotiating tactics. But the equation has changed. All of Europe's governments strongly oppose "star wars" as too costly, destabilizing and ineffective. Several face elections in the next two years. They are unlikely to quietly accept a space-related stalemate in the Euro-missile talks that threatens their political future.

A showdown could be triggered by the first tests of the new American anti-satellite missile against space targets. Soviet demands for a test moratorium were muted at the Shultz-Gromyko meeting last month by advance word to Moscow that the tests scheduled for March, when a two-year congressional ban expires, had been postponed to June for "technical" reasons. But Moscow still insists on an extended moratorium. It

may mount a major anti-American campaign in June and might even walk out again.

Europeans worry that tests now can make the arms race in space irreversible. Also, space defenses, if effective, would decouple a fortress America from an unshielded Europe. And if ineffective they would set off an offense-defense race and heighten crisis instability. What might be rendered "impotent and obsolete" would not be the huge Soviet and American deterrents but the small British and French nuclear forces.

If, as Washington claims, concern over "star wars" is what has brought Moscow back into negotiations, then Europeans feel, Washington should not refuse to trade it away for Soviet cuts in offensive missiles. But the Kremlin's calculus undoubtedly is more complex. What the Reagan administration is overlooking is that the political opportunities on the ground in Europe may have as much to do as "star wars" with the tactics Moscow now is pursuing.

The writer, a member of The New York Times Editorial Board, is on leave and writing a book on the Western alliance as a visiting fellow at the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London.

Is Washington's Budget Deficit All That Dreadful?

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON — Not since Confederate General Jubal A. Early threatened to capture Washington in 1864, and maybe not even since the British burned the Capitol in 1814, has there been such hysteria along the Potomac. If the federal budget deficit is not cut drastically, everyone from President Reagan on down seems to be saying, the skies—maybe even the republic—will fall.

Yes, this year's deficit will be an unprecedented \$222 billion and next year's will be only slightly lower. But only a few brave souls—with not many Democrats among them—are asking if those deficits really make it necessary to kill most of the accomplishments of liberal government under Democratic and Republican presidents alike in the last half century.

With cities in decay, mass transit in mass transit being eliminated? Must the Small Business Administration go? Is aid to libraries too expensive?

Here is how a "Republican" and adviser described Mr. Reagan's goal to Bernard Weinraub of The New York Times: "In order to pay for defense, he actually intends to shrink the size of the welfare state."

The adviser was not talking about food stamps and aid to dependent children. "To Reagan," he said, "the welfare state has become a support system for the middle class."

That means cutting or eliminating college loans, Medicare, housing assistance, rural development, the Export-Import Bank and many other programs that the Reagan administration regards as benefiting "special interests."

Since when did the middle class get to be a "special interest?" And if a president re-elected by that same middle class has his way, military spending will total \$277.5 billion in 1986, plus \$8.2 billion for building nuclear weapons.

If, of course, America's situation were do-or-die, neither rich nor poor in-between should be excused from sacrifice. But nothing like a do-or-die crisis impends.

The deficit, at roughly 5 to 6 percent of GNP, is not overwhelming and is in fact the major stimulus to recent solid economic growth. Private corporate debt is far larger. The states and local governments are heavily in surplus, due not least to federal revenue sharing. And if the federal government kept a capital budget, as businesses and the states do, its operating deficit would be seen as entirely manageable.

The deficit is not caused by profligate domestic spending but primarily by the Reagan tax cut of 1981, which, by former Treasury Secretary Donald Regan's estimate, contributes \$135 billion to this year's deficit; and also by the indigestible Reagan increases in military spending. There is good reason to believe that the administration has run up the current deficits precisely in order to bring pressure on Congress to kill what Mr. Reagan calls "the welfare state."

One strong reason why Republican senators clamor for budget cuts is that they fear that deficit will cause interest rates to rise and produce recession in 1986, damaging their prospects for re-election and continued control of the Senate. But interest rates have been falling while the deficit rose; and little evidence, in the polls or anywhere else, demonstrates

public demand for deficit reduction. Reducing unemployment from 7.4 percent to 5.4 percent would cut \$58 billion off the deficit, more than all the budget cuts proposed by Reagan.

Perhaps the best reason for reducing the deficit is that interest payments are rising steeply; but since decreased revenues produced most of the shortfall, there should be nothing unwholly about increasing revenues.

The Economist magazine has proposed a 30-cents-per-gallon tax on gasoline and a 20-cent tax on diesel fuel that would raise \$37 billion a year; such increases imposed three years in a row would relieve what deficit crisis there is, with added energy benefits. Oil prices are down and falling, so the economy would be well able to absorb the increases.

At the moment, the only debate seems to be whether military spending should be cut, as well as school lunches. But when the hysteria subsides and the public gets a good look at what Mr. Reagan intends doing to the country, he may find he is not the first president to overestimate the mandate that even a landslide yields.

The New York Times

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The New York Times

A Warning From Volcker

As Congress cheerlessly took up the president's budget, the Joint Economic Committee asked Paul Volcker on Tuesday for his view of the general situation. Mr. Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, responded with an emphatic warning that American prosperity is on a shaky foundation, threatened by the accelerating foreign debt. The debt is related to the federal budget deficit, he said, and "we are on an ultimately unsustainable path."

The United States is in the process of transforming itself from the world's biggest creditor to the world's biggest debtor. By next summer its foreign debt will be larger than Brazil's.

Someone asked Mr. Volcker whether and when the present inflow of foreign money might slow down or reverse itself. That, he replied, is entirely unpredictable. He did not add, although it is also true, that any sudden drop in that money inflow would mean higher interest rates in the United States, higher inflation and probably a severe recession.

The possibility of a recession has also occurred to the White House, where, also on Tuesday, the president's Council of Economic Advisers published its annual report. Combative in tone, it enthusiastically embraces the economic theory known as monetarism. There are doubtless many compelling reasons for the appeal of monetarism to the Reagan administration at the present difficult moment. One, clearly, is monetarism's claim that if anything

unpleasant happens to economic growth, it has to be the fault of the monetary authorities—that is, the Federal Reserve and Mr. Volcker.

Inflation, the Council of Economic Advisers argues, is fundamentally a monetary phenomenon. If monetary policy is too loose, the inflation rate rises. If policy then clamps down on the money supply to restrain inflation, a recession results. All four of the recessions of the past two decades, the council says, are "quite clearly related to prior outbreaks of inflation and subsequent declines in the rate of money growth."

So if there is a recession a year from now, you will know whom to blame. The council's influence is now at ebb tide, and its report will not have much effect on economic policy, but the report probably reflects accurately the state of mind at the White House. The administration's political people have been thinking about the chances of trouble ahead in the economy, and there appears to be a rising temptation to respond with attacks on the Federal Reserve. That would be exceedingly unwise, since it would frighten foreign investors and make matters worse than ever. But, unwise or not, the advisers' report is a heavy hint that it might happen.

There is one more thing that you can say about this interesting difference of opinion: Mr. Volcker is right and the council, in this attempt at scapegoating, is wrong.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

New Zealand Strains Alliance

David Lange, the New Zealand prime minister, is running an unnecessary risk with his country's future by barring the country's ports to U.S. nuclear warships. It is hard to challenge the American argument that New Zealand cannot expect to be protected by the Americans if it will not admit to its ports the means of its protection, which happen to include nuclear arms and nuclear-propelled vessels. Mr. Lange need not be surprised to find that his policy has encountered a testy U.S. reaction. Though the southern Pacific has not been an area of great power tension, there are signs of increasing Soviet activity there. New Zealand has exercised its right as a sovereign

state to conduct its own policy. But the Americans are perfectly entitled to ask Mr. Lange whether he does or does not wish to be part of the alliance, with all that entails, and to accept the consequences if he does not.

—Financial Times (London).

OPEC Slides Down to Market

OPEC countries are gradually surrendering control over prices and the volume of oil production to market forces. It would be premature to pronounce OPEC dead, but the cartel is surely sliding down the slope on its back. A price war among its members [is] likely if the oil market does not tighten soon.

—Detroit Free Press.

Riding High on the Dollar Begins to Scare the Crew

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Any federal budget, and President Reagan's latest is no exception, is based on economic assumptions. Expressing pride in an economic recovery that is "faster than any other upturn since 1951," Mr. Reagan forecast a continuation of good times.

The thriving venture-capital market is financing a new American revolution of entrepreneurship and technological change," Mr. Reagan said in his economic report to Congress. "The American economy is once again the envy of the world."

Mr. Reagan's satisfaction with the economic surge is understandable. Yet at the highest levels of his government there is a nagging doubt about the future, perhaps best expressed by Budget Director David Stockman—who may soon leave Washington after a stormy career. He warns that "the hour is almost too late already" for dealing with the budget deficit.

That, to be sure, is part of Mr. Stockman's pitch to Congress to do the budget-deficit job the president's way: by attacking middle-income civilian expenditures, doing little to restrain military programs or Social Security entitlements and ignoring the need to raise taxes.

But the real weakness with the administration's look into the future is its failure to deal effectively with what may be the single most important variable in its economic assumptions: the high value of the dollar. According to the budget document, it has risen 70 percent in foreign exchange markets since the end of 1980.

The document makes some candid observations on the dollar problem, but then walks away from it: "Because the high value of the dollar has made American exports more expensive for foreigners, and imported goods tantalizingly cheap for Americans, the current account, the broadest measure of trade, services and interest payments between the United States and other countries, which had been about in balance in 1980, was in deficit last year to the tune of \$104 billion."

Because this deficit is likely to continue "for the foreseeable future," the United States this year will become a debtor nation. Assets owned by foreigners in America will exceed those that Americans own abroad. The dramatic shift in international accounts is in part the result of the budget deficit's effect on interest rates. The high-priced dollar attracts capital investment from abroad. That is good and bad news. The

good news is that foreign money has helped finance the budget deficit, averting a credit crunch in America. The bad news is that the resultant current-account deficit has soared out of sight. Foreign investors now have a larger role in determining the economic future of the United States.

What happens if foreigners get edgy about their American investments and slow them down? What happens if there is a sudden, sharp drop in the value of the dollar?

The budget document offered this cautious appraisal: "The [dollar's] long-run problems concern the consequences for the economy should foreigners attempt to reduce their purchases of dollar assets while we are still running a large current-account deficit. Under such circumstances, the inflation rate might temporarily rise as the dollar's exchange rate falls. In addition, there could be a rise in interest rates and slower overall economic growth."

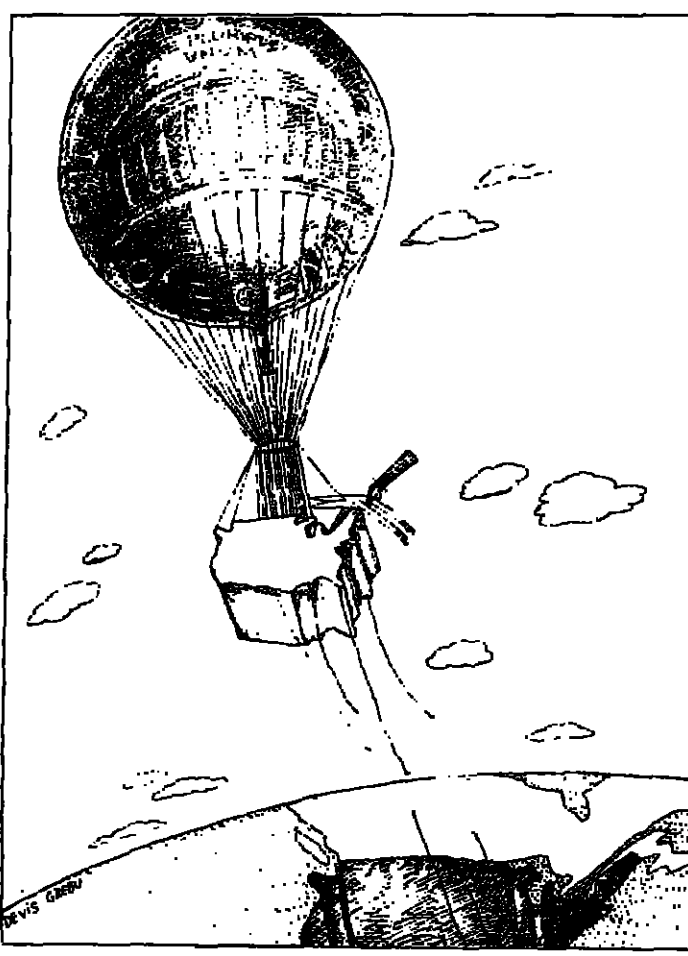
The implication is clear, but not made explicit by the budget document: A dollar decline of any significance would make mincemeat of the Reagan administration's scenario for steady economic growth, low inflation rates and further interest-rate declines. The huge deficits projected by the administration would be, incredibly, even bigger.

C. Fred Bergsten, a former assistant secretary of the Treasury, points out that even under the administration's current assumptions there will be a huge buildup in interest payments to foreigners. By 1990 they will top \$100 billion annually. The current-account deficit, according to Mr. Bergsten, will be \$150 billion this year and \$200 billion by 1988.

How long can such an inflow of foreign capital be sustained? If it slows down markedly, then the dollar could fall sharply, boosting interest rates skyward and sowing the seeds of a new recession.

Asked for his opinion, Reagan economic adviser William Niskanen said that the United States should not expect "any significant decline in the dollar" because interest-rate differences between the United States and other countries have been narrowing. By itself, that is not reassuring. It assumes a willingness on the part of foreigners to invest in America despite growing debt. It also assumes continuing acceptance by American manufacturers and farmers of lost markets for their exports, while imports soar to new heights.

The Washington Post.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Impartially Pro and Con

As an economist and historian I try to maintain impartial and realistic views, and I expect the same of a responsible newspaper. The Western world is lucky to have finally found a leader like Ronald Reagan.

Why have you become so shortsighted that you only criticize him and never give him any credit? How can a man who has had so much success always be in the wrong?

WOLFGANG OPPENHEIMER, Ascona, Switzerland.

I grow tired of your contributors' interminable commentaries on the skill, the effectiveness and the intelligence of President Reagan. Mr. Reagan's success is mostly a testament to the stupidity and gullibility of the many voters who supported him in clear opposition to their own objective interests and in spite of his fatuously impossible claims and his gross misrepresentation of his record.

The political, economic and moral cost of electing Mr. Reagan twice to the presidency is as great as it is unappreciated. Mr. Reagan's "bill"

will require generations of sacrifice to settle. We shall have plenty of commentaries then by your contributors who "knew it all along."

GRAHAM BETTS, London.

In Defense of New York

Regarding "Noisy, Dirty, Smelly, Crowded and Unsafe" (Jan. 29):

Roger M. Williams's main point seems to be that he and his wife had a frightening experience in New York. Everyone who has lived there has at least one story of a close call or harassment. But his exaggerated account only serves to increase the fear outsiders have of New York, and thereby to distract attention from the wonderful things the city has to offer.

His examples are from the street and could have happened in any city. Having lived in Chicago, New York and Los Angeles, I speak from experience. His column is like a general letter on urban crime, with "New York" filling in the blanks. I am from New York and will take it any time.

ROGER GUY, Paris.

In Moscow, Successors Talk Tough

By Allen Lynch

NEW YORK — The disappearance of Konstantin Chernenko from public life during the past month raises once again the question of the Soviet succession and the future direction of Soviet society.

Most analysts see Politburo member Mikhail Gorbachev as Mr. Chernenko's probable successor. The experts may be wrong, of course. They have been wrong time and again, discounting the leadership chances of Nikita Khrushchev, Leonid Brezhnev and Yuri Andropov. But in this case it may not matter much. Whether or not Mr. Gorbachev is in line to be the next Soviet leader, he represents a powerful tendency in Soviet politics, articulating the concerns of a significant group of leaders who have been waiting for some time to have their say. This might be called the "let's get Russia moving again" tendency.

Change is on the agenda in the Soviet Union. That much has been clear to everyone since Mr. Andropov's brief reign. The question is what kind of change. Gradual, as envisioned by then Premier Alexei Kosygin in his 1965 speech calling for limited economic decentralization? Structural, as urged by many, including perhaps Mr. Khrushchev himself at the end, in the early 1960s? Or marginal, as tended to be the case during the Brezhnev period?

More to the point, what combination of reform and reaction—for some conservative backlash will be inevitable—will prevail?

Much will depend on the character of Soviet political alignments in the succession period and on the political climate facing any serious reformer. (He will almost certainly have to disguise the fact that he is pursuing fundamental change.) It is safe to say, however, that if Mr. Gorbachev prevails, the Soviet Union will experience a degree of political flux unknown since the Khrushchev period.

Mr. Gorbachev is in a strong position to build a power base. His authority has been extended to include decisions about party personnel as well as agriculture. He appears to have a good deal of support within the Central Committee apparatus.

Agriculture is the area of his greatest expertise and originality. Taken together, his ideas on agriculture would probably ensure significant change from the current system of centralized control. The measures he has advocated include easing restrictions on private plots, allowing for greater flexibility in the organization of farms and relying more on purely economic criteria in determining the pattern of agricultural production. In fact, Mr. Gorbachev has already challenged Mr. Chernenko on a number of these issues.

What about the industrial sector? Mr. Gorbachev has less experience there, but in December he made a speech calling for "deep transformations" not only in the economy but in "the entire system of social relations," involving "a restructuring of the forms and methods of economic management." The speech contained little in the way of specific proposals, suggesting that he was primarily intent on distancing himself from Mr. Chernenko. Whether he succeeds will depend on his skill in an exceptionally fluid political environment.

One of the central economic dilemmas facing any new Soviet leader will involve military spending. Significant reductions in this area will be out of the question for any leader facing Ronald Reagan's America. But Mr. Gorbachev seems sensitive to the social and economic costs of a big military budget and he can be expected to resist significant increases. In short, in this realm the West should probably expect more of the same—a continuation of the modest 2-percent annual increase that is thought to have been in effect since 1976.

We should not assume that Soviet reform will necessarily entail easier East-West relations. True, it may be difficult to pursue such change except in a tranquil international environment. But any reformer will almost certainly have to cover his political flanks if he is to advance on his main objective. Given the inevitable flux of succession politics, few Soviet leaders are likely to feel self-assured enough to pursue a flexible foreign policy. Here, too, the status quo might bring significant benefits for any reformist Soviet leader trying to consolidate his authority.

The writer is a research associate at the Institute for East-West Security Studies in New York. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

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SCIENCE

Chemistry-of-Hibernation Researchers Can't Let Sleeping Bears Lie

By Walter Sullivan

New York Times Service

TOM BECK, homing in on the radio-beacon collar of a sleeping black bear, digs through 10 feet of snow to reach the entrance to its den. He takes blood samples and rapidly retreats, as part of a revealing new study of the chemistry of hibernation.

If the dangerous bear wakes, Mr. Beck crawls back out of the cave as fast as he can.

"I never wear a gun on my belt," he said. "There would be no time to use one." But he adds that the bears normally don't follow because "they only want to get you out."

Over the past three years, analysis of blood samples that he has collected from the bears during hibernation and in midsummer has disclosed a basic seasonal change in body chemistry. It shows an adaptation to prolonged starvation so efficient that, when the bears finally awaken, they search for food only half-heartedly.

Thomas D.L. Beck is a wildlife specialist with the Colorado Department of Natural Resources. His samples, collected from black bears in the Black Mesa-Crystal Creek area of western Colorado, near his hometown of Crawford, have been analyzed by Dr. Ralph

A. Nelson and Dianne L. Steiger of the Carle Foundation Hospital in Urbana, Illinois.

Their findings, reported in a recent issue of *Science*, support the view that bears "are, perhaps, the most successful at starving of any mammal."

Although in winter a hibernating bear burns the energy equivalent of 4,000 food calories a day, it exists for three months or more without food or water. Human beings can do so for only a limited number of days.

Researchers have long sought to learn what enables some animals to endure extremely low tempera-

tures, hoping that such knowledge might be used to induce suspended animation in human beings for surgery, cold climate survival or long space journeys.

In hibernation the body temperature of bears remains close to normal. This contrasts with "true hibernators," whose temperature drops close to freezing.

The blood analyses have shown that the bears curtail their production of urea, which is normally delivered by blood to the kidneys and excreted. They also appear to retain and recycle creatinine, a substance that is released as muscles consume energy. The result is a sharp increase in the blood's content of creatinine relative to urea.

In summer the urea-creatinine ratio, as in other mammals, is 22 or more parts urea to one part creatinine. In winter it drops to 10 parts urea or less, and until spring the bear does not eat, drink, defecate or urinate.

The most surprising discovery has been that the urea-creatinine ratio characteristic of hibernation begins to appear weeks before hibernation, in August and September. The bears begin eating less, but not until late October or early November do most of them enter their dens and go to sleep.

The low urea-to-creatinine ratio persists after they awaken in the spring. Three weeks after emerging from hibernation, a grizzly bear may still eat no food and drink little water.

"The bear apparently begins preparation for denning while food is available," the researchers reported, "and the metabolic adaptations responsible for freedom from the need for food and water persist into spring when food is usually scarce."

The findings were based on an analysis of 76 blood samples from 48 anesthetized bears. The animals were captured in summer with spring-activated leg snares baited with meat. To prevent trapped bears from damaging their legs, the snares were fastened to logs that could be dragged short distances and the snares were checked daily.

Dr. Nelson said that none of the bears were seriously hurt. Mr. Beck said he now has 39 bears fitted with radio-beacon collars so that they can be tracked to their dens during hibernation. He hopes to find at least 32 of them in their dens before spring.

"I get in real quiet and slow," he said in an interview, adding that the bear "may lift its head up and look at me" or it may still be asleep. With a needle at the end of a pole he tranquilizes the animal.

Only once, in fact, has he had difficulty escaping a charging bear. "I punched it in the nose," he said.

Dr. George Edgar Folk Jr. of the University of Iowa, working in Alaska, has found that the pulse rates of hibernating bears drop sharply. He has fitted the animals with radios that transmit their pulse rates throughout the winter. The normal summer pulse rate is 40 to 50 beats a minute, depending on the bear's age, he said, but during hibernation it drops to 8 or 10.

This, he added, is true of all three species native to northern Alaska: grizzly, black and polar bears. He explained that the giant bears of Alaska, often known as Kodiak or Alaska brown bears, are, in fact, well-fed grizzlies.

When small, inland grizzlies raised on vegetation are fed a diet comparable to that of the salmon-eating coast species, they get just as big. When offspring of the giant coastal variety are sent to zoos and eat less heartily, they do not get very large.

That bears are not true hibernators in terms of their body temperature was established in the 1950s by the experiments of Dr. Raymond J. Hock at the Arctic Aeromedical Laboratory near Fairbanks, Alaska. When animals like woodchucks and hedgehogs hibernate, their body temperature drops close to freezing and their pulse rate falls to little more than one beat per minute. The human heart begins to flutter or fibrillate when the body temperature falls to about 78 degrees Fahrenheit (26 Centigrade).

Dr. Hock, in an interview in the 1950s, described his efforts to obtain the rectal temperatures of hibernating bears. He said he was fortunately unsuccessful in his search for bear dens in the Brooks Range. Baring his arm, he said, "These scars were from tame bears." When a hibernating bear is awakened, he added, "he tends to be cross as a bear."

One challenge was getting a captive bear to its feet during hibernation so a temperature-recording device could be inserted. The solution, he explained, was to take advantage of a passion bears have for maraschino cherries. A bucket partly filled with the cherries was held near the nose of each sleeping bear.

As it awakened the bucket was slowly pulled away, tempting the bear to arise, but after the thermometer was inserted and before the bear was fully awake, the bucket was totally withdrawn, allowing hibernation to resume. It was shown that the body temperature never sinks very low.



Researcher Beck with hibernating subject.

With Halley's Comet Due Shortly, Telescope Business Is Looking Up

By Louis Sahagun

Los Angeles Times Service

SILVIA SWEANEY has always dreamed of owning a telescope, and now she figures there is a good reason to buy one.

"I was looking to spend \$1,200," said Sweeney, 34, ogling the gleaming tubes of mostly expensive telescopes on display at a Scope City store in Costa Mesa, California. "Because of Halley's comet, I'm going to spend \$2,400, which really means \$3,000, including accessories."

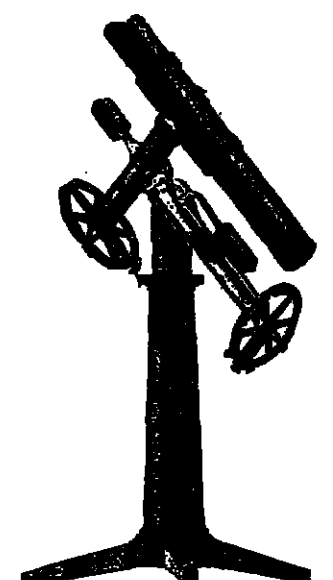
People such as Sweeney have caught Scope City President Maurice Weiss, among other retailers, pleasantly off guard. The comet, which appears near Earth once every 76 years, won't be visible to the naked eye until about December, but customers already are flooding retailers with requests for amateur astronomical equipment.

Indeed, telescope manufacturers large and small last year launched new model lines with names such as Comet Catcher, Comet Seeker, Comet Finder and even Halley's comet in anticipation of what they expect to be their best year ever.

The boom in sales of telescopes and binoculars reflects what happened the last time Halley's comet came near the sun in 1910. An article that appeared in *The New York Times* on May 1, 1910, for example, said that demand for optical instruments almost exhausted supply and sent retailers scurrying for products aimed at the short-term market.

But since quality instruments cannot be cranked out like Cabbage Patch dolls, many manufacturers these days are worried that they will not be able to meet the demands of retailers already clamoring for more.

"Will we meet demand?" asked Kevin Ritschel, vice president of marketing for Celestron Interna-



tional Corp., which is based in Torrance, California, and has made its reputation selling more expensive products for serious amateurs. "Probably not. I don't think anyone will."

Nonetheless, he added, "I want to ride the tail of that comet as much as I can." Last year, Celestron broke with tradition and introduced a lower-priced "Cometron" and "Comet Catcher" line aimed at the mass market.

"We're trying like hell to make as many as we can," he said. "We've already increased production 50 percent."

"Halley's comet fever is already here," agreed John Diebel, president of Meade Instruments of Costa Mesa, which is marketing a Comet Seeker line of telescopes. "The earliness with which this has caught on, caught us by surprise."

Meade normally sells about 2,000 telescopes a month nation-

wide, Diebel said, and he expects that to increase to 4,000 a month "within the next three months."

But not everyone is happy that the telescope business is looking up.

"I basically try to discourage people from buying telescopes," said astronomer Stephen Edberg of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory near here, which is headquarters for International Halley Watch, an organization that will be organizing observations of the comet.

"Using a telescope, just like using a computer, takes practice and persistence," Edberg said. "The fact of the matter is, unaided eyes or a pair of binoculars are all anybody is going to need."

What is more, he said, "John and Mary Smith standing in their front yard in a suburban area are simply not going to see Halley's comet." He said that Halley's comet is going to be farther from the earth than it was during its last visit, and because of its orbital configuration, it will be best seen in the Southern Hemisphere. He added that "light pollution," which is light from man-made sources which impairs telescope viewing at night, will make the comet at best only a faint, ghostly apparition.

Even under ideal conditions, said Alan M. MacRobert, editorial director of the books and products division of Cambridge, Massachusetts-based Sky & Telescope magazine, "Venus will be over 100 times brighter" than Halley's comet.

Nonetheless, for telescope manufacturers and retailers, Halley's comet is to the astronomy business what the Olympics are to sports—a regular international event that few will want to miss.

IN BRIEF

Second-Hand Smoke Found Deadly

WASHINGTON (UPI) — An Environmental Protection Agency spokesman says its analysis supports some of the conclusions of an independent study that found hundreds of people in the United States die every year of cancer caused by breathing other people's tobacco smoke.

The study by James Repace, an EPA policy analyst, and Alfred Lowrey, a chemist at the Naval Research Laboratory, concluded that second-hand tobacco smoke is one of the most deadly indoor air pollutants. They estimated that between 500 and 5,000 non-smokers die each year of lung cancer caused by breathing second-hand—or "passive"—smoke. The two conducted the studies independently, not for the government, but the EPA's Carcinogen Assessment Group reviewed their findings.

William Tooley of the Tobacco Institute criticized the findings, saying that Dr. Repace, a physicist, was "out of his area of expertise here."

Adhesive Tape Helpful in Psoriasis

BALTIMORE (NYT) — A chance observation showed that the adhesive portion of a Band-Aid is helpful in treating psoriasis, a mysterious and sometimes severe skin disease, according to Ronald N. Shore of Johns Hopkins University.

Dr. Shore said that he applied a Band-Aid after taking a small skin sample from the center of one psoriatic plaque, and "when the Band-Aid was removed, it was noted that the part of the psoriatic plaque that had been covered by the adhesive portions of the Band-Aid had cleared totally. The part of the plaque that had been covered by the pad remained unchanged."

"Because of this impressive response, adhesive tape was applied as a treatment to the remaining plaques on both elbows, and these lesions cleared also."

Dr. Shore said that "prolonged application of tape . . . will probably prove most beneficial when combined with other therapies, since lesions in only a minority of patients clear totally when it is used alone."

Japan's 'Expo 85': History, High Tech

TOKYO (Reuters) — Europe old and new, from Renaissance art and Paris sewers to rockets and satellites, will form a major part of "Expo 85," an international science exhibition opening near here next month.

About 20 million visitors, 95 per cent of them Japanese, are expected to see the exhibition during its six-month run from March 16 at Tsukuba Science City, 45 miles (70 kilometers) north of Tokyo and home of many Japanese research institutions.

For Japan itself, "Expo 85" will be a glittering shop window for its electronics companies.

Atom Smasher Probes Meteorites

LOS ALAMOS, New Mexico (NYT) — Physicists and geochemists at the Los Alamos National Laboratory are using a new technique called a nuclear probe to study elements in meteorite samples that hold clues about the formation of the solar system.

A Van de Graaf accelerator, or atom smasher, is used to generate a million-electron-volt beam of protons, or positively charged nuclear particles. The beam is projected onto specimens, and X-rays are produced that characterize the distribution and quantity of material in the specimens, which in turn can lead to information about temperature and heating and cooling rates under which minerals solidified to form the planets.

Carl Maggiore, the physicist who designed the Los Alamos device, said the nuclear probe, a technique first developed in Britain a decade ago and since improved on, is 100 times more sensitive than standard electron probes, which generate beams of electrons, or negatively charged particles.

Cat Vaccine May Yield Cancer Clues

CHICAGO (Reuters) — A vaccine for cats, claimed to be the first to prevent cancer in mammals, could provide clues to fighting cancer and immune system problems in man, its developers say.

The vaccine is designed to prevent feline leukemia, a leading cause of death in cats. Distribution to veterinary clinics in the United States and Canada began last month.

Ohio State University, where the vaccine was developed by Dr. Richard Olsen, said the methods used to create the vaccine "may provide a clue to developing a vaccine for AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome)" and hold the potential for developing vaccines for use against various kinds of human cancer.

Lichens Monitor Air Pollution

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah (NYT) — One of nature's most unusual organisms, the lichen, is helping a Brigham Young University professor keep tabs on air pollution in two National Parks.

Lichens, essentially dual plants composed of both a fungus and an alga living in a unique symbiotic relationship, grow primarily as moldlike adhesions on rocks, tree bark and soil. They are hypersensitive to toxic substances in the air.

In a research program financed by the National Park Service and the Federal Bureau of Land Management, Dr. Larry St. Clair, a botanist, has set up lichen monitoring systems in Utah and Arizona. By keeping track of the health and abundance of lichens, and by using a newly devised laboratory test, he is able to assess changes in air quality.

New Gold Recovery Method Spreads

NEW YORK (AP) — Heap leaching, a new method of extracting gold from ore that can cut recovery costs by 50 percent or more, may cause a revolution in gold mining technique, according to *Business Week* magazine.

It says that in 1979, only 6 percent of the gold produced in the United States was recovered by this method, that the figure today is 25 percent and that "some specialists think that by the turn of the century, heap leaching may be the country's primary method of extracting gold."

In heap leaching, "the ore is crushed into pieces . . . and dumped onto an impermeable surface. . . . It is sprayed with a solution of sodium cyanide, sodium hydroxide, and calcium carbonate. The watery solution seeps through the heap, leaching out the precious metal."

Beware of the Killer Palms

By Bayard Webster

New York Times Service

IN MOST of the world's urban areas the major cause of accidental deaths and injuries is the automobile. But in remote rural communities where there are no cars or roads, trees cause proportionately as many casualties.

In a recent issue of the *British Medical Journal*, a four-year study of admissions to the Provincial Hospital in Milne Bay Province, Papua New Guinea, showed that falls from trees and other tree-related incidents were the most common cause of injuries, accounting for 41 percent of admissions for wounds and injuries.

The types of accidents included falling off a tree while climbing, being struck by a falling tree limb or by a falling coconut, tripping over fallen tree limbs, and being struck by a crashing tree while trying to cut it down. The tree usually was the coconut palm.

The researchers noted that most village tree climbers did not use

safety equipment and that some of the palm trees they climbed were 90 feet (about 28 meters) tall.

The researchers noted that the majority of deaths occurred after falls from trees.

The researchers concluded, "A tropical island is imagined as reclining beneath his trees, languidly plucking the ever-present harvest. The truth is that most villagers work hard planting their gardens and often risk their lives climbing high to reap the produce of their tallest trees."

Fish Breed Faster In A-Plant Water

The Associated Press

ANTWERP, Belgium — Scientists breeding eel and bass in the cooling water of a nuclear plant say they have greatly speeded up the breeding process. They say they hope to turn their experiment into a commercial operation.

The Leuven University researchers said they found that eel and bass developed up to five times more quickly in the warmer and oxygen-enriched cooling water of the Doel plant outside Antwerp.

Professor Frans Olivier, head of the research project, said no traces of radioactivity were found in the cooling water or in the fish. "We only have to make a feasibility and market study before we can start looking for investors," he said.

Black Lung Disease May Damage the Brain

United Press International

WILLIAMSON, West Virginia — Coal miners with black lung disease could suffer brain damage, a psychologist says.

Dr. Stanley Rudin said preliminary evidence suggests airborne particles that clog the lungs could shut off oxygen to the brain.

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Until now, investors have shrugged off news that the Reagan administration's fiscal year net of \$1.14 per share vs. \$1.01, was higher at midday.

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540M	648M
648M	756M
756M	864M
864M	972M
972M	1080M
1080M	1188M
1188M	1296M
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7128M	7236M
7236M	7344M
7344M	7452M
7452M	7560M
7560M	7668M
7668M	7776M
7776M	7884M
7884M	7992M
7992M	8100M
8100M	8208M
8208M	8316M
8316M	8424M
8424M	8532M
8532M	8640M
8640M	8748M
8748M	8856M
8856M	8964M
8964M	9072M
9072M	9180M
9180M	9288M
9288M	9396M
9396M	9504M
9504M	9612M
9612M	9720M
9720M	9828M
9828M	9936M
9936M	10044M
10044M	10152M
10152M	10260M
10260M	10368M
10368M	10476M
10476M	10584M
10584M	10692M
10692M	10800M
10800M	10908M
10908M	11016M
11016M	11124M
11124M	11232M
11232M	11340M
11340M	11448M
11448M	11556M
11556M	11664M
11664M	11772M
11772M	11880M
11880M	11988M
11988M	12096M
12096M	12204M
12204M	12312M
12312M	12420M
12420M	12528M
12528M	12636M
12636M	12744M
12744M	12852M
12852M	12960M
12960M	13068M
13068M	13176M
13176M	13284M
13284M	13392M
13392M	13500M
13500M	13608M
13608M	13716M
13716M	13824M
13824M	13932M
13932M	14040M
14040M	14148M
14148M	14256M
14256M	14364M</

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1985

WALL STREET WATCH

'Nervously Bullish' Market:
One Manager's Optimism

By EDWARD ROBBACH

THE market is "nervously bullish," says Alan D. Schwartz, portfolio manager for Bear Stearns, in describing investor sentiment as Wall Street flirts with record highs but appears shy about making any long-term commitment.

"It's been a powerful upward move that hasn't gotten ahead of itself," he said. "What I also like is the fact the rally has been broad-based and reasonably self-correcting. Plus, there's skepticism out there."

Mr. Schwartz, who remained "basically bearish" towards stocks from the summer of 1983 until late in December, would not speculate how high the rally might go.

"There's a tremendous amount of volatility and leverage built into the stock market, exaggerating swings in either direction," he said. "So, when the fundamentals are right, I just let it ride until the situation is reversed. I don't see any conditions now that would abort the rally."

The first thing that might spell trouble, he says, would be a "revival of credit demands straining liquidity," that is, limiting financial capital. It was "aggressive easing by the Fed," which he said became apparent only late in 1984, that dispelled legitimate concerns that 1985 "would be a recession year."

As for cash available now to fuel the rally, Mr. Schwartz argued that "financial capital can flow from one market to another, depending on the relative attractiveness — it's a mistake to say that this one particular pool of money is just there, for say, bonds or equities."

Bear Stearns' basic investment theme has been anchored to disinflation, Mr. Schwartz said, which means emphasis on "core positions" in stable-growth, high-quality, bigger-capitalization stocks.

The firm's director of research, Bruce Lisman, said top picks remain Kellogg's, General Mills, Flowers Industries, Clorox and Philip Morris.

NOW, however, the prospect of a stronger economy indicates that stocks with greater exposure to business conditions will perform well, Mr. Lisman noted. Sperry Corp. has recently been recommended, joining such mainframe-computer choices as IBM, Digital Equipment and National Cash Register.

Top pick among the chip makers is Texas Instruments. Retailers also are favored, notably Macy's and Dayton-Hudson.

Overseas investors are also warming to U.S. stocks, according to Joel Levy, European equity manager for Smith Barney.

"It's spread around and gaining some momentum," he said. "All European countries are participating in the rally. The U.K. sticks out as where the strongest buying is originating. It's less aggressive in Switzerland and Germany."

Mr. Levy said that a lot of portfolio reshuffling is occurring, but the emphasis among European investors is toward taking an investment position rather than just "trading stocks." This phenomenon, he said, contrasts with the last surge on Wall Street in August 1984, when the market gave back its gains in subsequent months.

"Europeans now are receptive to new ideas," he said. "For instance, they like our concept of switching out of the hospital supply and management stocks into drug issues, which are not only cheap but where a slide in the dollar would benefit them."

Johnson & Johnson, Bristol-Myers, SmithKline Beckman and Pfizer are stocks he cited. He also mentioned Scott Paper, IBM and General Electric.

However, Heinz Nipp, investment manager at Bank in Liechtenstein, in Vaduz, said he does not think "buying has started."

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 3)

U.S. Sees
Benefit in
Mergers

Takeovers Said
To Aid Economy

By David A. Visc

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has told Congress that corporate takeovers benefit the U.S. economy.

The administration said in the annual Economic Report of the President that if some individuals and communities are adversely affected by mergers when jobs are lost as plants and offices are shut down, "the appropriate government response, if any, should be to ease local adjustment problems rather than to interfere with the takeover process itself."

Congressional hearings have been set for this year to explore the dangers of mergers. In its report Monday, the administration indicated that it opposes legislation that would alter the takeover process.

"Although much additional research remains to be done, and although there are not adequate explanations for all phenomena observed in the takeover market, the current state of knowledge strongly indicates that further federal regulation of the takeover process, particularly insofar as it would make takeovers more costly, would be poor economic policy," the report said.

The total value of reported mergers and acquisitions rose more than doubled in 1984 to \$123.6 billion in 2,390 completed transactions from \$53.6 billion in 1983, according to Mergers & Acquisitions magazine, which released the numbers Monday.

The philosophy in the president's report is that U.S. economic activity is driven by fundamental economic forces, including changes in oil-market conditions and deregulation in the banking, insurance, transportation and brokerage industries.

It added that the best defense against a takeover is a high stock price relative to outsiders' estimates of the potential value of a corporation's shares. It also said that some analysts believe defensive tactics, such as the paying of "greenmail," enable management officials to protect their tenure at stockholders' expense.

Greenmail occurs when a company repurchases a suitor's shares at a premium over the stock price.

Phillips Bid Tests Icahn's Skills
As Corporate-Takeover Specialist

By James Sterngold

NEW YORK — Carl C. Icahn once confided to an acquaintance: "Chess was one thing I was really good at. I could have been a master or something, but there was no future in it."

If the game failed him on that score, the predatory skills he honed over a chess board have served him well elsewhere. Mr. Icahn, 48, has scored more corporate checkmates than just about any other takeover specialist. With his bid Tuesday for Phillips Petroleum Co., he now is stalking his first multibillion-dollar prey.

The move reflects a growing boldness among takeover specialists, who are encouraged by the increasing success of their bids. For Mr. Icahn, it also reflects a steep increase in risk. Phillips is about 20 times larger than his biggest previous target and, to meet his \$3.1-billion bid, he will have to borrow huge sums to pull the deal off.

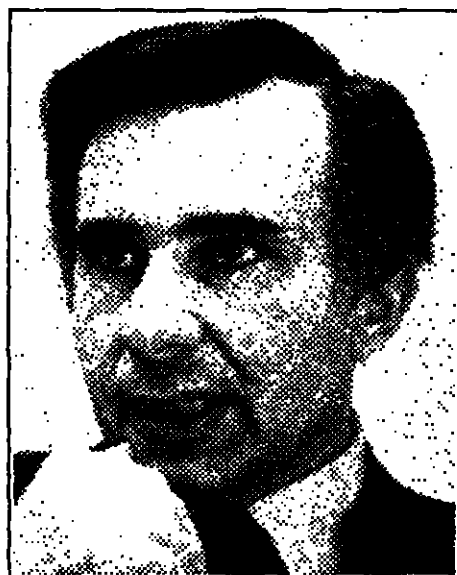
If the size of the target has grown, the plan looks familiar. Mr. Icahn is bidding for a company he believes is poorly managed and thus is worth far more than the value of its stock. His bid is an attempt to capture that unrealized value.

The likely result, if the past is any guide, is that the company will offer to buy back the Phillips stock he holds at a price significantly above what he paid, or Phillips will be driven into the arms of a friendly buyer, again for a price above what Mr. Icahn has paid for his 7.5 million shares.

Yet another possibility is that Phillips could elect to go private to evade him, buying up all the shares outstanding, as some of Mr. Icahn's other target companies have done.

This time, the stakes are higher, but the strategy is similar to that used by Mr. Icahn to deal his way into becoming one of the wealthiest men in the United States. Although he refuses to divulge his net worth, those close to him say that, at the minimum, his fortune totals \$150 million and probably is much higher.

His success as a corporate raider has made his name one of the most feared in corporate board



Carl C. Icahn

rooms, along with such other takeover specialists as Ivan F. Bosky, Irwin L. Jacobs and T. Boone Pickens — all of whom have taken strategic investments in Phillips since Mr. Pickens began a takeover effort last year and then had his shares bought back by the company for a profit estimated at about \$90 million.

A corporate hunter, Mr. Icahn keeps trophies framed on his office wall: covers of the annual reports of companies with which he has tangled. They include Tappan Co., Marshall Field & Co., Gulf & Western Industries, Dan River Inc. and Anchor Hocking.

After he bid for Marshall Field in 1982, it

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 3)

Economists See
Slow Growth in
West Germany

By Warren Getler

FRANKFURT — West Germany's economy could be headed for a stagnant first half of 1985 if industrial output and order intake last December are any indication, economists say.

Industrial production in December rose a seasonally-adjusted 0.8 percent from November, Bonn's Economics Ministry said Wednesday.

The marginal increase, however, stems chiefly from a 13-percent surge in construction output in December, when weather conditions were unusually favorable for the building industry, the ministry said.

On the other hand, output in the manufacturing industry fell 0.5 percent from November's level.

"Leaving aside the construction, mining and utilities sectors, we see a 0.7-percent decline in industrial production from November," said Peter Wolfmeyer, an economist at Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale in Düsseldorf.

"We'll see an increase in manufacturing-industry output in January," Mr. Wolfmeyer said. "But due to freezing cold weather last month, construction industry output was virtually nil, and as a result we could see overall industrial production dragged down 2 percent in January from December."

On a somewhat more encouraging note, the Economics Ministry said that the manufacturing industry received, on a seasonally-adjusted basis, 3.8 percent more orders in December than November. Foreign orders were up 3.5 percent, compared with a 4-percent rise in domestic orders.

December order intake showed an improvement over a 1.9-percent setback in industrial orders last November. But economists cautioned that December production and order figures inject considerable uncertainty about whether West German companies will be willing to increase capital investment this year by 10 percent, as predicted by Bonn's five-man council of economic advisers.

Bonn is banking on continued strong exports and renewed capital investment to generate growth of 2.5 percent or more and thus, according to estimates by Economics Minister Martin Bangemann, reduce the number of unemployed by 100,000 by year end.

In January, due largely to extremely cold weather, unemployment rose to a seasonally unadjusted 10.6 percent of the workforce from 9.4 percent in December.

"The swing in industrial output seen in recent months does not provide a very favorable environment for making investment decisions," Mr. Wolfmeyer said.

Norbert Walter, head of macroeconomic forecasting at Kiel University's Institute for World Eco-

Dollar Rises
In Europe as
Gold Advances

The Associated Press

LONDON — The dollar, backed by strong commercial demand, rose Wednesday against most European currencies, hitting a record high against the French franc. Gold prices also rose.

Foreign exchange dealers said the U.S. currency was again boosted by demand from businesses that need dollars to buy American goods, as well as by expectations that U.S. interest rates will stay high and the economy will prosper.

European foreign exchange dealers said the absence of intervention by central banks to halt the dollar's climb also helped the dollar's rise.

The dollar ended at a record level against the franc. "Demand is so strong right now that central banks realize intervention is completely useless," one Paris trader said.

In late European trading, the pound slipped in London to \$1.114 from \$1.115 on Tuesday. In Paris the dollar gained to 9.845 francs from 9.829 the day before, while in Frankfurt the U.S. currency rose to 3.223 Deutsche marks from 3.2195 on Tuesday.

Gold rose 80 cents in London to stand at \$302.83 at the afternoon fixing.

nomics, said that domestic industrial orders in December reflected what he believes is an increasingly widespread decision among West German companies to postpone major capital investment decisions "because company managers don't believe the current dollar exchange rate is permanent."

Mr. Wolfmeyer of Westdeutsche Landesbank said that capital investment in 1985 may increase by only 5 percent, in part because the auto industry is struggling with sharply depressed domestic orders in the midst of debate on emission controls and would be hard pressed to make major investments. The same would be true for the construction industry, he said.

He foresees a stagnant first half, with the economy picking up in the fall after the West German and other European governments make clear various regulations concerning auto emission control.

Braden Brown, a West German economic analyst at Phillips & Drew in London, said that December production and order figures should not give rise to new pessimism about West Germany's growth prospects this year.

Currency Rates

Late interbank rates on Feb. 6, excluding fees.
Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 2 P.M.

	U.S.	West Germany	France	Italy	Japan	Switzerland	Spain	U.K.	Canada	Australia	N.Z.	South Africa	India	SE Asia	Latin America
1 U.S. dollar	1.0000	2.3636	6.5595	2.0048	163.26	2.0048	166.37	166.37	1.3756	0.7548	0.6708	0.7460	0.0833	0.0000	0.0000
1 West German mark	0.4236	1.0000	0.8366	0.3363	33.63	0.3363	33.63	33.63	0.3363	0.3363	0.3363	0.3363	0.3363	0.3363	0.3363
1 French franc	0.1525	0.6460	1.0000	0.1663	16.63	0.1663	16.63	16.63	0.1663	0.1663	0.1663	0.1663	0.1663	0.1663	0.1663
1 Italian lira	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000	100.00	0.0000	100.00	100.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
1 Japanese yen	0.0061	0.0246	0.0080	0.0033	1.0000	0.0033	1.0000	1.0000	0.0033	0.0033	0.0033	0.0033	0.0033	0.0033	0.0033
1 Swiss franc	0.4753	1.9200	0.7500	0.3333	33.33	1.0000	33.33	33.33	0.3333	0.3333	0.3333	0.3333	0.3333	0.3333	0.3333
1 Spanish peseta	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000	100.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
1 British pound	0.7548	1.0000	0.8366	0.3363	33.63	0.3363	33.63	1.0000	0.3363	0.3363	0.3363	0.3363	0.3363	0.3363	0.3363
1 Canadian dollar	0.7548	1.0000	0.8366	0.3363	33.63	0.3363	33.63	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1 Australian dollar	0.7548	1.0000	0.8366	0.3363	33.63	0.3363	33.63	1.0000	0.7548	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1 New Zealand dollar	0.7548	1.0000	0.8366	0.3363	33.63	0.3363	33.63	1.0000	0.7548	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1 South African rand	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
1 Indian rupee	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
1 S.E. Asian dollar	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
1 Latin American dollar	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

Interest Rates

Feb. 6

	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year	2 year	3 year	4 year	5 year	10 year	30 year
U.S. Treasury	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	13.50	14.50	15.50	16.50	17.50
Commercial paper	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	17.00
Corporate bonds	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	17.00	18.00
Municipal bonds	7.50	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	13.50	14.50	15.50	16.50
Foreign exchange	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	17.00
Gold prices	320.00	320.00	320.00	320.00	320.00	320.00	320.00	320.00	320.00	320.00

Source: Reuters.

Key Money Rates

	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year	2 year	3 year	4 year	5 year	10 year	30 year
U.S. Treasury	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	13.50	14.50	15.50	16.50	17.50
Commercial paper	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	17.00
Corporate bonds	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	17.00	18.00
Municipal bonds	7.50	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	13.50	14.50	15.50	16.50
Foreign exchange	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	17.00
Gold prices	320.00	320.00	320.00	320.00	320.00	320.00	320.00	320.00	320.00	320.00

Source: Reuters.

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Commercial paper	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	17.00
Corporate bonds	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	17.00	18.00
Municipal bonds	7.50	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	13.50	14.50	15.50	16.50
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Municipal bonds	7.50	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	13.50	14.50	15.50	16.50
Foreign exchange	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	17.00
Gold prices	320.00	320.00	320.00	320.00	320.00	320.00	320.00	320.00	320.00	320.00

Source: Reuters.

Key Money Rates

Board Rate	6.00	6.85								
Bank Rate	6.10									
Month Interbank	5.80	5.80								
Month Interbank	6.25	6.20								
Month Interbank	6.40	6.35								
			A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ce					
			302.15	303.15	+ 1.30					
			15		+ 1.40					
			Hong Kong							

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Plessey and Thomson Vie for Big U.S. Army Pact

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

PARIS — The scene is a European battlefield of the future. There is one problem: No U.S. company has ever built anything like it.

Two European companies, however, one British and the other French, say they have just what the U.S. Army is looking for.

And they are now vying for what promises to be one of the largest single military orders the Pentagon has ever placed with a foreign company — a \$4.3-billion contract to equip five Army corps, totalling 25 divisions, with what the military calls Mobile Subscriber Equipment, or MSE for short.

Plessey Co., a leading British electronics company, is offering a battlefield-communications system known as Parnigan, in partnership with the Collins radio division of Rockwell International of Pittsburgh.

Parnigan, which is named for an Alpine grouch, cost more than \$200 million to develop. It is now being deployed by Britain's First Army in West Germany, under a \$750-million contract.

Pitted against Plessey is France's nationalized electronics giant, Thomson SA, which has joined forces with GTE Corp.'s Sylvania Division in the United States to sell the Pentagon a rival communications network known as Rita, an acronym for *Reseau Integre des Transmissions Automatiques*. Rita is already in service with sections of the French and Belgian armies.

Plessey demonstrated Parnigan for the U.S. Army in trials with British forces last year, and the French plan to show off Rita this spring. The Pentagon is expected to choose the winner later this year.

More than jobs and money are at stake in the competition. Traditionally, U.S. arms makers and the armed forces have worked together to keep foreign military equipment out of the United States, despite pressure to buy more abroad from defense secretaries and from NATO allies. The allies spend \$10

they need on the high-technology battlefield of the future. There is one problem: No U.S. company has ever built anything like it.

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monthly production of videotape recorders from 10,000 to 30,000 beginning in November, partly because Japan has agreed to limit VTR exports to the European Community.

R.P. Martin PLC said that talks are taking place with another party that could lead to an offer being made for the London-based money broker. There were no other details.

Matsumita Electric Industrial Co. said it will sell VHS-format videocamera recorders to General Electric Co., North American Philips Corp., Grundig AG and Philips Gloeilampenfabriek NV for sale under each company's name.

Rockwell International Corp., the Pittsburgh-based aerospace company, said that sales in 1985 were expected to increase to more than \$1.1 billion, in part because of its \$1.65-billion acquisition of Allen-Bradley, an automation equipment manufacturer.

billions annually on U.S. weaponry but sell little to the United States in return.

Now the communications contract is raising hope in Europe that U.S. attitudes may be changing.

Last year James R. Ambrose, under-secretary of the Army, with the backing of Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, overrode U.S. electronics companies eager to build a new communications system for the Pentagon. They decided it would be quicker and cheaper to buy developed technology "off the shelf" from Europe.

This decision followed two others — the Marine Corps agreement to buy Britain's vertical-takeoff Harrier fighter and the British Hawk trainer rather than try to build such planes.

"The Pentagon may finally realize it's cheaper to buy somebody else's wheel than continually reinvent it yourself," said a senior Thomson executive who asked to remain anonymous.

Digital Unit To Take Part In EC Project

BRUSSELS — Digital Equipment Corp. said Wednesday that its West German subsidiary, Digital GmbH, will participate with Fin Comau SpA of Italy and Renault Automation SA of France in a five-year, \$9.5-million research project aimed at making automated systems more compatible.

The project was one of 104 chosen for partial financing by the European Community under its \$1-billion technology research and development program called Esprit.

Bruno d'Avanzo, vice president for marketing in Europe for Digital, said at a news conference that the EC would provide one-quarter of the financing for the joint project. The rest will come from the three partners.

The project leader is Fin Comau SpA, a unit of the Fiat group and a major producer of industrial robots and other industrial-automation products. The French partner, Renault Automation SA, is a unit of the Renault group.

University College of Galway in Ireland and Italy's Turin Polytechnic also are involved in the project.

The basic aim of the project is to design and develop a system to closely link automated production and information technologies.

Paolo Cantarella, managing director and chief operating officer of Comau, said the proposed system would improve productivity in manufacturing and give a boost to Europe's drive to catch up with U.S. and Japanese technology.

It is the only Esprit project that involves Digital, which is based in Maynard, Massachusetts.

The only other U.S. companies in Esprit are International Business Machines Corp., American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and TTI Corp.

AT&T Seeking Videotex Partners

By Paul Richter
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — American Telephone & Telegraph Co. has indicated that it is seeking to form a joint venture to provide videotex banking and other financial services nationally to consumers and small businesses.

AT&T declined Tuesday to identify other possible participants. But several industry sources said that the venture as now discussed would include AT&T and New York's Chemical Bank as principal partners, with Time Inc. and Bank of America holding smaller stakes.

Such a venture would link the two largest home-computer-based banking operations. Chemical Bank's home-banking service was the first in the United States when it was begun in September 1983; it now has 23,000 subscribers in 17,000 households, the bank says. Eight other banks operate the Chemical system under a license.

Bank of America's home banking service was launched in December 1982, and has 16,000 subscribers in California.

Michael Tarpe, an AT&T spokesman, said that, unlike sever-

Bell Canada Is to Buy Cable & Wireless Units

REUTERS

LONDON — Cable & Wireless PLC said Wednesday that it has agreed to sell Cable & Wireless U.K. Services, Eurotech BV, Eurotechnica SA and Eurotech Italia SpA to Bell Canada International Ltd. Terms of the agreement were not detailed.

U.K. Services is involved in maintenance of minicomputers, while the other subsidiaries distribute computers.

Spokesmen for Chemical Bank and Time Inc. declined comment. A Bank of America spokesman said only that the bank has "ongoing discussions with a lot of companies about a lot of opportunities."

Videotex services include the Gateway system of Times Mirror Co., parent of the Los Angeles Times, and, in Miami, the Viewtron system of Viewdata Corp., a unit of Knight-Ridder newspapers.

COMPANY NOTES

Beecham Group PLC and Unilever Holdings PLC said they have reached agreement on terms for Beecham's conditional bid which places Unilever's value at about \$13.74 million (\$15.25 million). Beecham, a British pharmaceuticals and toiletries manufacturer, has offered 45 of its ordinary shares for every 71 of Unilever's, or 225 pence per Unilever share.

Robert Bosch GmbH said that its Robert Bosch Corp. of the United States has acquired a factory in Anderson, South Carolina, where it will produce components for automobile fuel injection systems. Bosch gave no financial details or capacity plans.

De Tommaso Industries Inc. of Red Bank, New Jersey, said that it has executed agreements to develop and produce a two-seat sports coupe in Italy for sale to Chrysler Corp. No details of the agreements were disclosed.

Easton Corp. said it has entered into a license agreement with China that would result in the construction of heavy-duty truck transmissions in China. Easton said it also will provide technical assistance in China.

Enka AG, a West German textile and steel cord manufacturer, said it expects 1984 group profit to increase 120 percent, to 200 million Deutsche marks (\$62.3 million) on record turnover. Managing board chairman Hans Guenther Zempel said that Enka's board would declare a dividend in April.

General Foods Corp. said that its board has approved the repurchase of as much as 3 million shares, or 6 percent of the total outstanding, in the open market. The packaged food manufacturer, based in White Plains, New York, repurchased 4.5 million shares last year.

Hatch Ltd. said that its West German subsidiary would increase

monthly production of videotape recorders from 10,000 to 30,000 beginning in November, partly because Japan has agreed to limit VTR exports to the European Community.

R.P. Martin PLC said that talks are taking place with another party that could lead to an offer being made for the London-based money broker. There were no other details.

Matsumita Electric Industrial Co. said it will sell VHS-format videocamera recorders to General Electric Co., North American Philips Corp., Grundig AG and Philips Gloeilampenfabriek NV for sale under each company's name.

Rockwell International Corp., the Pittsburgh-based aerospace company, said that sales in 1985 were expected to increase to more than \$1.1 billion, in part because of its \$1.65-billion acquisition of Allen-Bradley, an automation equipment manufacturer.

Nixdorf Records 21% Sales Rise

REUTERS

PADERBORN, West Germany — Nixdorf Computer AG recorded a sales increase of 21 percent in 1984, boosted by a strong performance in West Germany and international markets, the company announced Wednesday. It said the year's net profit should be well above 1983 levels.

Nixdorf's results showed world sales of 3.3 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.02 billion), compared with 2.7 billion DM in 1983. The order backlog rose 21 percent, to 3.3 billion DM. Nixdorf attributed the increase in sales to strong results in its banking, retail and small- to medium-size corporate sectors.

Nixdorf gave no profit figures for 1984 and did not issue a forecast for 1985.

The price of gold has tumbled, abating the fantasies of gold bugs and their gurus, among them, the Aden Sisters — the income investors who persistently purr in their investment service that gold will glitter to \$3,400 an ounce, a prediction our analysts have ridiculed. The Adens are sisters under the skin to promoters of gold seminars, "currency experts" who make great gobs of paper money, debunking "paper." The distribution of gold from High Priests of Finance to naive believers in the paws has been articulated by C.G.R., a distribution, a madness, that will join the ranks of the South Sea Bubble fiasco as evidence of man's culpability and greed. The insecticide of rationality has destroyed gold bugs, silk, there is tomorrow. For once everyone is convinced that gold, a substance the line is called "The Scent of the Sun" cannot glitter again, it will, to convince the "Crowd" as to the efficacy of the law of contrary reason, is as difficult as sneaking a surprise past a rooster.

Months ago, our researchers mocked the "consensus," writing, "Look for one more sledge hammer blow before a spreading rally occurs." The hammer has devalued thousands of dreamers. Money never moves out of gold or any other commodity, it merely changes pockets. Every analyst and airline attendant has names of gold shares that have been pulverized; few appear on "buy lists" for, as always, the "Street" is selling into weakness, waiting every strand of fiscal common sense. As contrarians, we urge investors to slash away ASA \$47, CAMPBELL RED LAKES \$16, HOMESTEAK \$21 and WESTERN DEEP LEVELS \$33, emulating the prowess of "Power Elites" and other perceptive iconoclasts who are absorbing, at wholesale levels, the discards of the disenchanted. The scenario in gold is reminiscent of the male that infected the "Street" in 1982, when the DOW was mired below 800. At the depths of despair, our researchers mused "THE DOW WILL TOUCH 1,000 BEFORE HITTING 150," a prophecy that was sustained.

And now? We believe the DJ will vault over 1500 and, as a corollary, gold will upswing. Our current letter delineates why the "barbarous relic" will regain its lustre; in addition, C.G.R. highlights a low-cost equity that could catapult to prominence, duplicating the success of a recently recommended "special situation" that spiraled 800% in less than a year.

For your complimentary copy, please write to, or telephone:

GOLD, LASSIES and 800% PROFITS

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Telex 18536

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Address:
Phone:

Past performance does not guarantee future results

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed
4 February 1985

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied by the IFT: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (q) - quarterly; (a) - annually.

ALM MANAGEMENT	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
ALM Trust SA	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD.	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Contor	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Eurobond	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Eurobond Europe	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Eurobond Pacific	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Eurobond Asia	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Eurobond Japan	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Eurobond Australia	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Eurobond New Zealand	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Eurobond South Africa	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Eurobond Argentina	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Eurobond Brazil	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Eurobond Chile	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Eurobond Colombia	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Eurobond Costa Rica	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Eurobond Cuba	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Eurobond Dominican Republic	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Eurobond Ecuador	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Eurobond El Salvador	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Eurobond Guatemala	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Eurobond Honduras	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Eurobond India	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Eurobond Indonesia	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Eurobond Iran	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
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(d) Eurobond Israel	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
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(d) Eurobond Japan	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Eurobond Korea	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Eurobond Kuwait	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Eurobond Laos	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Eurobond Lebanon	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Eurobond Libya	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Eurobond Luxembourg	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Eurobond Malaysia	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Eurobond Mexico	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Eurobond Morocco	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Eurobond Nepal	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Eurobond Netherlands	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Eurobond New Zealand	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Eurobond Norway	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Eurobond Oman	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Eurobond Pakistan	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Eurobond Panama	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Eurobond Peru	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Eurobond Philippines	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Eurobond Poland	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Eurobond Portugal	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Eurobond Qatar	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Eurobond Romania	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Eurobond Saudi Arabia	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Eurobond Singapore	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Eurobond South Africa	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Eurobond Spain	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Eurobond Sweden	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Eurobond Switzerland	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Eurobond Taiwan	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Eurobond Thailand	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Eurobond Turkey	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Eurobond United Arab Emirates	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Eurobond United Kingdom	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Eurobond United States	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Eurobond Uruguay	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Eurobond Venezuela	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Eurobond West Germany	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Eurobond Yugoslavia	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30
(d) Eurobond Zaire	\$149.07	GRANDE NASSAU GROUP	\$136.30

Bid Tests Icahn's Takeover Skills

(Continued from Page 11)

eventually agreed to be taken over by Batus Inc., yielding Mr. Icahn and his investment partners a profit of about \$33 million on a four-month investment. Tappan was driven into the hands of Electrolux AB of Sweden. In one of his most bitter contests, Dan River went private in an employee buyout.

In his most recent venture, he bought ACE Industries, a maker of railcars and cold-drawn equipment, for more than \$400 million last summer. It was only the second time he had actually acquired a company he was pursuing.

Although takeover specialists are sometimes viewed as being little more than financial muggers, Mr. Icahn is regarded by investment professionals as a master technician and tactician, with an excellent eye for spotting undervalued stocks. In fact, Richard Tappan, who was chairman of the company bearing his family name when Mr. Icahn made his bid, and who resisted it, has since become an investor in Mr. Icahn's transactions.

Mr. Icahn sharpened his investment skills in the early 1960's at Gruntal & Co., a Wall Street brokerage, where he ran the options department. Howard Silverman, a former colleague of Mr. Icahn's and now president of Gruntal, recalled: "He was quite bright, and very aggressive, which isn't a bad combination in this business."

Mr. Icahn decided to move out on his own in 1968, and formed Icahn & Co. Since then, his principal business has been risk arbitrage

— buying into takeover situations started by others — or instigating his own bids.

Such a career seemed an unlikely choice to some of Mr. Icahn's older friends. For example, Dr. Peter S. Liebert, a pediatric surgeon who was Mr. Icahn's undergraduate roommate at Princeton University for two years, remembers Mr. Icahn as generally very easygoing.

"Except when he focused on something, then he could become totally absorbed," Dr. Liebert, who remains a good friend, and has participated in some of Mr. Icahn's transactions, said. "In chess, he would analyze very, very carefully before he moved. There was nothing reckless."

A philosophy major in college, Mr. Icahn attended medical school for two years, then dropped out. Dr. Liebert said that the direction Mr. Icahn chose surprised him. "I would have thought he would have gone on to graduate school in philosophy or economics," he said.

Intellect as well as dogged persistence are said to distinguish Mr. Icahn now. And while in his dealings Mr. Icahn often cloaks himself in the rhetoric of being a defender of shareholder rights against an entrenched, inefficient management, one acquaintance recalled Mr. Icahn saying: "I'm not Robin Hood. I'm out to make money."

Mr. Icahn, nonetheless, feels strongly that he is working for all shareholders when he makes his bids, and forces a buyout at a higher price. He says he only pursues companies where management is

not maximizing the value of the company's stock.

Mr. Icahn's fast-paced dealing has led to brushes with regulatory authorities.

In late 1981, Mr. Icahn and companies he controlled signed a consent decree with the Securities and Exchange Commission over what the S.E.C. said were failures to make proper disclosures in his bids for Saxon Industries and Hammermill Paper Co.

Optimism On Market

(Continued from Page 11)

yet on Wall Street among European investors, at least in Switzerland and Germany.

"I've seen no dramatic buying," he asserted, "and there's not been much excitement so far about Wall Street in this part of the world. In fact, my colleagues seem to be doing more selling than buying. The thinking remains defensive and there's a lot of skepticism."

Mr. Nipp, who admitted that he probably was too optimistic in 1984 toward U.S. stocks, said he sees 1,300 on the Dow as a psychological barrier that, if surpassed as he expects, will persuade European money managers to "start nibbling" on American equities.

"January was a terrific month to be invested on Wall Street and there will be growing pressure to get in as prices rise higher," he added.

Despite his positive outlook, Mr. Nipp warned that excessive exuberance toward U.S. stocks could be costly. He advised investment in "medium-size, good-quality" stocks, such as Gould Inc. and Harris Corp.

ADVERTISMENT			
ROTHMANS INTERNATIONAL P.L.C. (CDR)			
The undersigned announces that as from 14th February, 1985 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. op. no. 24 of the CDRs Rothmans International P.L.C. each representing 100 shares, will be payable with Dfls. 8.57 (or interim dividend for year ending 31st March, 1985) 2.20 p per share. Tax credit: 0.9428 = Dfls. 3.76 per CDR.			
Non residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty meets this facility.			
AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.			
Amsterdam, 31st January, 1985.			
Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)			
Price	Feb	Mar	Apr
200	1450.1600	2500.3600	2550.2700
300	650.800	1775.9200	2550.2700
400	220.320	1190.1100	1675.2700
500	175.175	775.9200	1375.2700
600	125.120	420.6000	1020.1100
700	80.820	125.400	720.820
Gold 2000 2000			
Valuers White Weld S.A.			
1, Quai de Mont-Blanc			
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland			
Tel. 31 82 51 - Telex 28 365			

Weekly net asset value

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

on February 4, 1985: U.S. \$134.12.

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.

GOOD TIMES WERE MEANT FOR KENT

The Good Taste from America.

NASDAQ National Market Prices

[illegible]

LINDERBERGH ARRIVES ON RECORD-BREAKING FLIGHT

Dollar	Issuer/Mkt cpa/Mat.	Coupon Next	Bid Ask
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100

100

Trade Credits to Poor Nations Fell in '84 First Half

By Carl Gwartz

PARIS — A drop in official trade credits to developing countries in the first six months of last year more than wiped out a modest increase in bank lending, reducing by some \$2 billion the amount of total debt outstanding from the end of 1983.

The data came from a report released last week by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the Bank for International Settlements. The semi-annual study blends the bank-lending statistics compiled by the BIS with OECD data on official credits granted by governments or their agencies to give a wider picture on the debt situation than provided by just the banking figures.

However, this is still not a total view of the situation, because loans by official multilateral institutions such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund were

not included, nor was lending by banks outside the BIS reporting area, notably the Middle East.

The most striking aspect of the report was a \$14.4-billion drop from the end of 1983 in the amount of non-bank trade-related credits granted under official insurance or guarantee or extended directly to the foreign buyer by the official sector of the exporting country.

The biggest declines, reflecting the recession induced by the drop in oil prices and the lower volume of sales, were recorded in the major oil-exporting countries. Official trade credits dropped \$2.3 billion to Saudi Arabia, \$2 billion to Algeria, \$1.7 billion to Iraq, \$1.1 billion to Libya and \$1 billion to Iran.

The other big loser in official credits was the East bloc, with the Soviet Union showing a decline of \$1.6 billion and Poland \$1.1 billion. In Latin America, Brazil was the only country to show a large decline, of \$1.4 billion.

The data also show that while bank lending increased by \$12.1 billion, a full three-quarters of this was due to a 16-percent rise in loans carrying official insurance or guarantee.

The report also showed that five countries rely more heavily on official trade credits than bank loans. China and Iran at mid-1984 had bank loans totaling some \$2 billion each, compared to non-bank trade credits of \$4 billion and \$3.4 billion, respectively. Israel was the second biggest user of trade credits, totaling \$8.9 billion, against bank loans of \$6 billion. Saudi Arabia and Zaire were the other two countries showing a preference for official credits.

Another six countries — Algeria, Egypt, India, the Soviet Union, Turkey and Zambia — made extensive use of trade credits relative to bank loans. In the Soviet Union, which is the single largest user of official credits, non-bank trade credits totaled \$9.9 billion, com-

pared to bank loans of \$16.2 billion.

Overall, the East bloc relies most heavily on official credits. They accounted for 38 percent of the Soviet Union's recorded debt, 24 percent for Poland, 21 percent for Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia, 17 percent for Romania, 14 percent for East Germany and 4 percent for Hungary.

This stands in sharp contrast to the debt profile of the largest debtors. In Brazil, official credits amounted to 7.6 percent of total debt, in Mexico 5.3 percent and Argentina 7.2 percent.

Finally, four countries stand out as having had the largest amount of bank loans guaranteed by OECD governments or their agencies. In Brazil, \$5.3 billion of its \$62.4 billion worth of bank debt was guaranteed. In the Soviet Union, \$4.6 billion out of \$16.2 billion was guaranteed; in Algeria, \$3.7 billion out of \$7.9 billion, and in Mexico, \$3.3 billion out of \$65.4 billion.

Sears Profit Dropped in 4th Quarter, But Reached Record Over Full Year

CHICAGO — Sears, Roebuck & Co. announced Wednesday that its fourth-quarter earnings had dropped 3.4 percent from 1983, because of sharp pre-Christmas competition and warm weather.

Sears said its net income in the fourth quarter slipped to \$563.1 million, or \$1.54 per share, from a record \$582.7 million, or \$1.65 per share, in 1983. Fourth-quarter revenues rose 5.1 percent, to \$11.37 billion from \$10.82 billion a year ago.

Over the year ended Dec. 31, Sears recorded an 8.4-percent increase in income to a record \$1.45 billion, or \$4.01 a share. This compared with the previous record of \$1.34 billion, or \$3.80 per share, in 1983. Revenues in 1984 totaled a record \$38.83 billion, an increase of \$2.95 billion, or 8.2 percent, from the previous record of \$35.88 billion in 1983.

Sears' chairman and chief executive officer, Edward Weiss, said the fourth-quarter decline had been caused by "one of the most competitive Christmas shopping seasons in history and unseasonably warm temperatures."

Allstate's Insurance Group income rose 16.7 percent to a record \$159.4 million for the fourth quarter, compared with \$136.6 million in 1983. Revenues totaled \$2.36 billion compared with \$2.12 billion a year ago.

The Dean Witter Financial Services group reported a loss of \$3.9 million for the fourth quarter compared with income of \$8.6 million the previous year and revenues totaled \$662.8 million compared with \$553.5 million in 1983.

Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Canada		1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979
Genstar		Revenue	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Net Income		100	100	100	100	100	100
Per Share		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Capital Cities		Revenue	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Net Income		100	100	100	100	100	100
Per Share		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
United States		Revenue	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Net Income		100	100	100	100	100	100
Per Share		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Fieldcrest Mills		Revenue	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Net Income		100	100	100	100	100	100
Per Share		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Armco		Revenue	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Net Income		100	100	100	100	100	100
Per Share		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Asarco		Revenue	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Net Income		100	100	100	100	100	100
Per Share		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Wednesday's AMEX Closing

Vol. 3 P.M. 15,000,000
Prev. consolidated close 11,000,000

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low

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AMEX High-Lows Feb. 6

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AMEX High-Lows Feb. 6

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Roffe of U.S. Captures Women's Giant Slalom



Diann Roffe: 'I didn't have anything to lose, and I just let one rip.'

The Associated Press

Bossy Hits 40-Goal Mark Eighth Consecutive Year



Mike Bossy
'... I'm supposed to be scoring goals — it's my job to score goals.'

Abdul-Jabbar Excels in Laker Victory Over Rockets

pulling down 15 rebounds; Olajuwon's respective totals were 30 and 13.

"One-on-one down low, they are dangerous," said Johnson, who scored 18 points and had 19 assists. "We just tried to set our defense up high and deny their guards the inside passes by blocking the lanes."

"It was like the mid-70s, the way it was single-covered," Jabbar said. "For us, it was a good defensive situation. I don't know about being able to score at will on them, but the one-on-one situation helped."

■ **Bucks on the Block**

The ownership of the Milwaukee Bucks, which plays in the NBA's smallest market and smallest arena, put the team up for sale Tuesday, United Press International reported.

Last week's folding of Sports Illustrated Cable Network, a pay-TV venture with the Bucks, Milwaukee Brewers and several other Wisconsin teams, hastened the decision to sell. The Bucks played in the Milwaukee Arena, which seats only 11,052 for basketball.

Said Jim Fitzgerald, who gained controlling interest of the team in 1976: "We want very much for someone in Milwaukee to buy the Bucks, because we feel this is where they belong." Any sale of the 16-year-old franchise would be subject to approval by the NBA board of governors.

SCOREBOARD

Hockey

Skiing

Basketball

NHL Standings

	WALKS CONFERENCE						
	Patrick Division						
	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA	
Washington	33	13	8	74	227	157	
Philadelphia	31	14	6	64	165	148	
NY Islanders	28	23	3	59	243	209	
NY Rangers	17	27	8	42	182	215	
Pittsburgh	18	27	1	39	179	223	
New Jersey	16	29	6	38	175	213	
Adams Division							
Buffalo	25	15	12	62	190	150	
Atlanta	24	17	7	55	172	171	
Quebec	25	21	7	57	207	188	
Boston	24	27	7	55	194	184	
Hartford	17	27	5	39	145	215	

	CAMPBELL CONFERENCE						
	Norris Division						
	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA	
St. Louis	32	19	9	55	195	194	
Chicago	22	28	3	47	205	205	
Albany	16	36	10	42	181	211	
Detroit	16	36	8	40	193	244	
Toronto	12	34	7	29	140	230	
Seaside Division							
Edmonton	27	9	8	62	278	171	
Calgary	27	20	7	60	240	210	
Winnipeg	27	22	5	59	232	227	
Los Angeles	21	29	9	51	241	224	
Vancouver	15	29	7	37	184	254	

TUESDAY'S RESULTS						
	W	L	T	S	A	
Calgary	2	8	3	—	—	

World Championships

WOMEN'S CHAMPION SLALOM	
(At San Carlo Courmayeur, Italy)	
1. Diana Rodini, U.S.: 1:09.18-1:09.25-2:18.53	
2. Elisabeth Kirchner, Austria: 1:09.41-1:09.41-2:19.21	
3. Eva Twardochleb, U.S.: 1:09.71-1:10.30-2:19.25	
4. Debbie Armstrong, U.S.: 1:09.71-1:10.35-2:19.25	
5. Marina Klich, West Germany: 1:09.82-1:09.82-2:19.60	
6. Traudi Schar, West Germany: 1:09.44-1:10.70-2:25.14	
7. Maria Epple, West Germany: 1:09.82-1:09.82-2:25.04	
8. Maria Walliser, Switzerland: 1:10.19-1:10.22-2:25.51	
9. Monica Perrenbach, Czechoslovakia: 1:10.19-1:10.49-2:25.59	
10. Lissi Seydler, Canada: 1:10.57-1:11.16-2:26.07	
11. Erika Hess, Switzerland: 1:10.10-1:10.46-2:26.51	
12. Vreni Schneider, Switzerland: 1:09.54-1:11.58-2:28.82	
13. Anneliese Svet, Yugoslavia: 1:10.49-1:10.53-2:28.97	
14. Altheia Garg, West Germany: 1:09.69-1:10.74-2:21.69	
15. Michaela Fichtl, Switzerland: 1:10.49-1:11.16-2:21.89	

NBA Standings

	EASTERN CONFERENCE				W	L	Pct.	GB
	Atlantic Division							
Boston	40	9	8	88	—	—	—	—
Philadelphia	38	9	7	85	14	28	.725	14
Washington	27	22	5	54	24	54	.336	13 1/2
New Jersey	23	26	5	49	17	59	.286	17
New York	18	32	3	39	22 1/2	54	.223	22 1/2
Central Division								
Chicago	34	15	8	75	—	—	—	—
Detroit	30	18	4	62	14	45	.316	14
Indiana	24	24	2	50	24	50	.290	19 1/2
Atlanta	29	29	4	62	—	—	—	—
Indiana	16	33	7	37	18	45	.278	18
Cleveland	15	32	3	33	19	41	.219	18
Western Conference								
Midwest Division								
Denver	30	20	4	64	—	—	—	—
Houston	28	21	5	63	2	53	.2	2
Golden State	26	28	6	58	26	53	.364	26
San Antonio	24	24	2	50	35	49	.306	35
Utah	22	27	4	48	44	49	.279	44
Kansas City	16	28	3	33	44	49	.279	44
Pacific Division								
L.A. Lakers	35	16	4	74	—	—	—	—
Portland	24	26	4	52	10	49	.306	10
Phoenix	21	28	5	46	21	49	.286	21
Sacramento	20	29	5	45	22	49	.286	22
L.A. Clippers	20	29	5	45	24	49	.286	24
Golden State	11	34	2	24	34	54	.222	34

Quiet Yankee Faces a Bright Future With Aplomb

not appear strong. His shoulders are not broad, and he is not of fast. Athletes from other games, by their size and bulk, could be picked from a crowd; the baseball player's most important attribute, his eye-hand coordination, is hidden.

Mattingly was not chosen until the 19th round of the June 1979 draft. He was a second baseman for the Yankees, but he batted better than .300 at every level.

As a minor leaguer, and last year he consistently have been the game's most consistent player. In addition to his .343 batting average, he led the Yankees in hits with 207 (the most by Yankee since Bobby Richardson's 214 in 1965) and in runs with 44 (the most by a Yankee since Reggie Miller's 46 in 1939). He hit 23 home runs, drove in 110 runs and

finished second in slugging percentage with .537.

He also had an extended batting streaks, but he had went on one 13-game tear, two of 10 games, another of 9 games, another of 8 games, and three of 7 games. In one stretch he doubled in six straight games. He had 59 multi-hit games. Three times he hit for the cycle.

He struck out only 33 times in 603 at-bats.

Besides which, he made only five errors, showed a remarkable quickness on grounders hit in the hole, and his .596 fielding average was the best among the league's first basemen.

Mattingly is trying to capitalize on the season now. Last year he made \$130,000, and is seeking a raise of at least \$200,000. He is nine

days short of having played two full seasons and hence is ineligible for free agency. He must have played six years to become a free agent.

Mattingly's agent and one Yankee official indicate the two parties have agreed to use an odd guideline of 100 days to arrive at a settlement. They will wait until the New York Mets come to terms with their young ace pitcher, Dwight Gooden, who is being sought for \$300,000 and \$500,000 for 1985. Mattingly and the Yankees will use Gooden's salary as a major reference point in his contract.

Of the possibility that more money and more fame might intrude upon the seclusion he treasures, Mattingly says, "I don't know you the luxury of creating more privacy."

Sports' Fattest Cats: Time Will Tell

By Ben Walker
The Associated Press

NEW YORK—One thing for sure about Doug Flutie's \$7 million contract with the New Jersey Generals of the United States Football League: He'll be making more than minimum wage.

Flutie, who signed for five years, will be paid around \$1.4 million per season. The Generals will play 18 regular-season games, and each game takes about three hours to play. That works out to about \$25,926 per hour.

Of course, that doesn't take into account practice time and lock-out hours. Flutie will spend looking over playbooks. Nor does it include exhibition games or time spent making promotional appearances for the team or a few extra minutes he might spend playing overtime.

But based on that unscientific

star is the highest-paid player in the National Basketball Association with an annual salary estimated at \$2.2 million. Bird, of the Boston Celtics, isn't far behind. For each hour of his team plays, he makes \$10,439. That adds up to \$2.14 million for a season.

Gretzky, the National Hockey League wunderkind with the Edmonton Oilers, plays 80 games that take two and a half hours to play. With a salary of \$1 million per season, Gretzky pulls down around \$5,000 an hour.

The hourly wages for baseball players are not so high, mainly because they play 162 games that average two and a half hours.

The New York Yankees' Winfield and George Foster of the New York Yankees are baseball's two highest-paid players, each around the \$2 million-a-year mark. That works out to \$4,338 an hour.

ets, Rick Sutcliffe of the Chicago Cubs and Rickey Henderson of the Yankees are the four next highest-paid, their hourly rates ranging down to Henderson's \$4,247.

The athletes who actually have the highest per-hour rate are boxers, who can cash in with one big payday.

When Marvelous Marvin Hagler defends his middleweight crown against Thomas Hearns in April 15, each fighter is supposed to receive \$5.1 million. The bout is scheduled for 12 three-minute rounds, with one-minute breaks between rounds. The bout goes the distance, each fighter would stand to be paid at a rate of \$6,510,638 for an hour of work.

Figure Skating

[illegible]

Gold

PGA Leaders

Statistical leaders on the Professional Golfers Association Tour through the Bing Crosby Tournament:

EARNINGS

1, Larry Wooten, STELSON. 2, Mark O'Meara, \$194,635. 3, Colin Pearn, \$94,835. 4, Craig Stedman, \$79,363. 5, Larry Povich, \$67,812. 6, Doug Tewell, \$66,812. 7, Corry Rinker, \$52,417. 8, Curtis Strong, \$45,784. 9, Hal Sutton, \$42,299. 10, Greg Wills, \$42,796.

Tennis

Tour Leaders

JAMN
Earnings

1. John McEnroe, \$54,000. 2. Stefan Edberg, \$38,046. 3. Ken Flach and Robert Seguso, \$34,878. 4. Yannick Noah, \$31,320. 5. Miroslav Macir, \$29,000. 7. Jimmy Connors, \$25,850. 8. Heinz Günthardt, \$24,225. 9. Sotaku Toranzo, \$23,325. 10. Tomas Smid, \$21,480.

Tour Points

1. John McEnroe, 325 points. 2. Stefan Edberg, 307. 3. Yannick Noah, 257. 4. Jimmy Connors and Miroslav Macir, 240. 5. Eliot Teltscher, 175. 7. Scott Davis, 130. 8. Brad Gilg

Tour I

ESPERANTO
 1. John McEwen, 354-0009, & Sharon Estler, 354-0043, & Ken Frazier, 354-0057, & Robert Seay, 354-0175, & Yonnick Nash, 354-0190, & Miranov G. Gueorgiev, 354-0200, & John G. Gueorgiev, 354-0201, & Helen Gueorgiev, 354-0202, & Helmut Trauer, 354-0225, 10, Tamas Szabo, 354-0248, & Tamas P. Papp, 354-0250.
 1. John McEwen, 354-0009, & Sharon Estler, 354-0043, & Yonnick Nash, 354-0192, & Jimmy Gueorgiev, 354-0200, & Miranov G. Gueorgiev, 354-0201, & Helen Gueorgiev, 354-0202, & Helmut Trauer, 354-0225, 10, Tamas Szabo, 354-0248, & Tamas P. Papp, 354-0250.
WOMEN
Esperanto
 1. Martine Neuvohra, 354-0272, & Catherine Lindqvist, 354-0295, & Chris Evert Lloyd, 354-0297, & Bonnie Gueorgiev, 354-0298, & Piaauu, 354-0300, & Catherine Seay, 354-0301, & Zsuzsanna Gueorgiev, 354-0302, & Manuella Mileva, 354-0303, & Pam Cassa, 354-0312, 16, Terry Hallqvist, 354-0313.
1994-95 Tour Series
 1. Martine Neuvohra, 354-0272, & Chris Evert Lloyd, 354-0297, & Catherine Lindqvist, 354-0298, & Piaauu, 354-0300, & Catherine Seay, 354-0301, & Zsuzsanna Gueorgiev, 354-0302, & Manuella Mileva, 354-0303, & Pam Cassa, 354-0312, 16, Terry Hallqvist, 354-0313.
 1. Martine Neuvohra, 354-0272, & Chris Evert Lloyd, 354-0297, & Catherine Lindqvist, 354-0298, & Piaauu, 354-0300, & Catherine Seay, 354-0301, & Zsuzsanna Gueorgiev, 354-0302, & Manuella Mileva, 354-0303, & Pam Cassa, 354-0312, 16, Terry Hallqvist, 354-0313.

Selected College Results

EAST
 Birmingham 31, Ws. Thruca 76
 Bluefield 31, W. Virginia 31, 97
 Boston 40, 67, Syracuse 44
 Charleston 101, Wheeling 34
 Hobart 64, Roberts Wesleyan 61
 Iowa Wesleyan 34
 John Jay 34, York, N.Y. 70
 Kansas Wesleyan 34
 New York 39, Elmira 51
 New York 39, 65, Dortmund 39
 New Haven Tech 37, Mercer 74
 Northwestern 39, Clarkson 91
 Ohio Wesleyan 34, Hartford 39
 Potsdam 31, 87, Cortland 45
 Rochester 72, Alfred 68
 Roger Williams 34, Military Guard 41
 St. John Fisher 90, RIT 88
 St. Peter's 91, Holy Cross 58
 Union College 72, Old Elm 39
 Unesa 81, Glensboro 34, 80, OT
 Union 85 Hamilton 67
 Worcester 39, Connecticut 67
 Worcester 35, E. Connecticut 67

SOUTH
 Jacksonville 64, Florida A&M 53
 James Madison 34, Ws. Commonwealth 65
 Livingston 82, Elizabeth City 31, 95
 Middle Tennessee 34, 67
 Norfolk 34, St. Augustine 82
 Oklahoma City 74, Kentucky 31, 69
 Southern 34, Alcala 31, 72
 Union, Ky. 73, Belmont 78
 Virginia Union 92, St. Paula, Va. 73

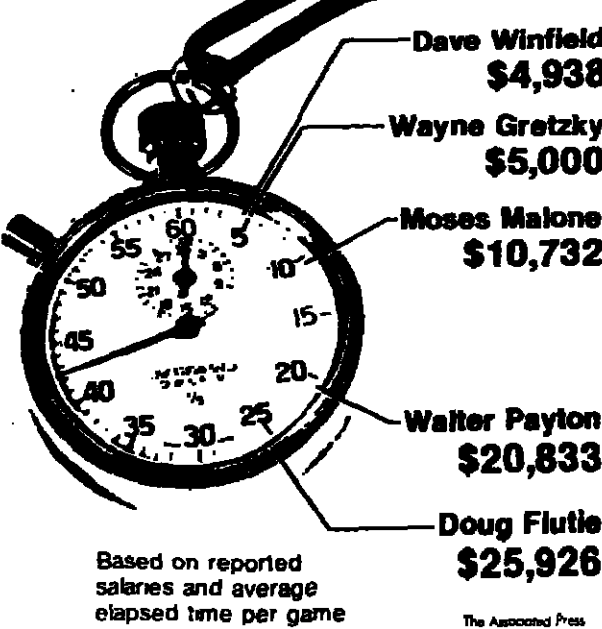
MIDWEST
 Ill. Wesleyan 87, Millikin 61
 MacMurray 85, Knox 73
 Monmouth 73, Anderson 64
 Muscatine 75, Richmond 67
 Miami, Ohio 73, Bowling Green 67
 Northern Ky. 74, Kenosha 31, 69
 St. Francis, Ind. 74, Grace 64

SOUTHWEST
 Arkansas Tech 34, Arkansas 56
 Hendrix Coll. 34, Oklahoma 61
 Oklahoma Baptist 67, Cameron 61
 Texas Tech 73, Midwestern 67
 Texas Wesleyan 77, McMurry 75

PACIFIC WEST
 Cal-Davis 85, Sonoma 54, 71
 Chico State 73, Humboldt College 65
 Gonzaga 62, E. Washington 31
 Hayward St. 64, San Francisco 54, 65
 Meigs St. 64, W. Max. Highlands 45
 Northwestern 34, Washington 54
 St. Loma Mazzorini 81, Cal-Berkeley 60
 Seattle 76, W. Washington 69
 Westminster Coll. 184, Cal-San Diego 77



... That's the whole idea.



Salaries and average
elapsed time per game

ART BUCHWALD

1st Down, Riggins to Go

WASHINGTON — The big story in Washington last week was not the Redskins' budget or the Ed Meese hearings, but the nap John Riggins took at a Washington Press Club black-tie affair honoring new members of Congress.

The accepted version of what happened is that the Redskins running back was the life of the party at his table, which included Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, Virginia Governor Chuck Robb and staffers of People magazine. When the politicians started making speeches, Riggins just stretched out on the floor and went to sleep, not even waking up in time to hear Vice President George Bush.

Waiters stepped over him gingerly as they poured coffee and Justice O'Connor excused herself from the table, explaining she had an early day at the court.

After the speeches were concluded Riggins woke up, thanked everyone for the wonderful evening and was driven home.

The capital's social arbiters have been discussing the incident ever since.

Many people have fallen asleep during speeches at large black-tie functions in Washington, but this is the first time anyone can recall someone snoring on the floor.

To put the incident into perspective you have to understand the 1984 Washington Redskins game plan. Riggins was the only running back the team had. For 16 games he was asked to pick up four or five yards with 300-pound guards, tackles and linebackers trying to pull him down. He did the job manfully and without complaint, despite the fact that the Redskins offensive line wasn't what it used to be.

Therefore, friends say, Riggins came off the season very tired and he's been trying to catch up on his sleep ever since. Since the majority of the people in the ballroom were Redskins fans, they saw nothing wrong with the running back taking a catnap.

As one loyal rooter put it, "As long as he didn't do it during a game."

But there are people in Washington who still have a problem with it.

A senator said, "I have no quarrel with Riggins' behavior, but he may have started a precedent for political dinners that could be very dangerous. What happens if every guest decides to sleep out on the floor when one of us gets up to speak? We could face a sea of empty tables."

A check with the hotel brought this response: "We have rules about people sleeping in the lobby, but to my knowledge we don't have any concerning people sleeping next to their tables. We'll probably have to look into it, as we've had several complaints from the waiters, who claim it's hard enough to serve everybody when they're sitting up."

Because Washington is so protocol-minded, I called an expert on etiquette to find out if Riggins had made a bad boo.

She gave me her ruling: "You can only go to sleep on the floor during dinner if the highest-ranking official at the table decides to do so first. Since Justice O'Connor did not stretch out, Mr. Riggins committed a serious faux pas."

"Suppose he was below the belt?" I asked.

"It doesn't matter where he was seated," she said. "Lying down at the table after coffee is a no-no and the hostess should have insisted that Riggins be placed back on his chair."

"Do you think when the word gets out, John may not be invited to Washington's better parties?"

"Not necessarily. Mr. Riggins is still a social catch. I know one hostess who passed the 50th anniversary of the Redskins game plan. She sold worldwide by Parker Brothers, who initially rejected the game as too long, with no clear ending."

A Writer's Life of Poverty Becomes Art

By Dudley Clendinen

New York Times Service

GORHAM, Maine — A little more than seven years ago — separated from a man who had made her feel so terrible about herself that she could no longer write stories — Carolyn Chute sat down and wrote instead a list of what she wanted in a man.

What she put down, said Mrs. Chute, who eventually regained the self-confidence not only to write stories but to produce a first novel that has brought her critical and popular acclaim, was this: "Green work pants. Black and red flannel shirt. Green truck with fish and game decals. Loves guns but loves animals. From the Cornish area."

The Cornish area of Maine is a rugged land of mountains and forests, of mountain men. It was essentially a mountain man who was describing a strong and gentle one. She even painted his picture: black hair parted in the middle, dark, deep-set, magnetic eyes, strong straight nose, beard like a black bit framing his face.

Then she went looking for him. With her daughter and sometimes her grandmother along, she drove the wooded roads of Maine, searched the taverns, showed people her list. "Have you seen this man?" she would say.

"Then I went to a turkey shoot and I couldn't believe my eyes — it was him." He looked exactly like her portrait.

She was too shy to approach him but "about two months later, I was in a barroom, and he just walked up to me and stood there looking at me with a big smile on his face." Moments later, "We were off in a corner, talking about our chickens."

Carolyn Hawkes, then 30, married Michael Chute, then 22, and began to write again; and in the relentlessly poor but loving life they have made together for the last seven years Carolyn Chute found the raw material and strength to produce her first novel, "The Beans of Egypt, Maine."

Published in December by Ticknor & Fields, it is in its third printing. Like its author, it is a book of original language, force, imagination and humor. And like its author, it is a triumph of art out of life, art over life.

Its mythic principal tribe of



Michael and Carolyn Chute.

characters — the Beans, an endlessly menacing, endlessly breeding and malignant family, drawn, like William Faulkner's Snopeses of Mississippi, out of the cultural meanness and poverty of backwoods Maine are in effect simply the vision that the Chutes' neighbors had of them. "They hated us because we were poor, because we didn't have jobs, because we had a long hair, because we thought we were into drugs, and group sex, and Communism."

A large woman with a broad, handsome, unpainted face and mass of tawny hair, she clumps about in work boots and layers of denim and woollens.

Behind their rough cabin on a country road, the Chutes keep four chickens for the eggs and two mean-tempered geese, Omar

and Olive. For the down. There are a dog and a cat.

Mrs. Chute quit high school at 16 for marriage and motherhood. She finished high school at night, and then took writing courses at the University of Maine.

Sometimes she and her husband took in her daughter by her first marriage, her son-in-law, who is often unemployed, and their baby. Sometimes all five of them were on food stamps. They bathed in a pail, felt the contempt of their neighbors, and Mrs. Chute, working at her book each day, turned it all into art.

"I've always been writing all my life," she said. "Just making stories up. Piles and piles and piles of them." She has done that since she realized as a girl of 8 that if she sat down and wrote her stories, she could escape the parts of life she didn't like, embroider

the parts she did, and thus control the life she had.

She speaks of her husband, Michael, the mountain man who can neither read nor write, as her co-author. "He kind of wrote it with me. He and I would talk over characters. He would help me with guns, trucks, the official stuff he knows about. We were so close. Writing it was part of our relationship. Because he was out of work. So he was around all the time."

The sentences in her book, like those in her speech, are short. But they are also finely milled. "Even in fiction writing, you should have anything that isn't necessary." Now that readers, comparing her Beans to the Snopeses, have sent her two of Faulkner's novels, she has read him. "His sentences run from here back to the airport. I couldn't make a sentence that long. I'd forget what the first part of it was."

She was thrilled when the publisher's first check. She has bought her husband a used truck. And she is thrilled by the recognition. But she is worried, as the letters from readers pile up, that the time spent answering them, dealing with so many new people she now meets, will rob her of the time to savor each experience.

"It kills me because I can't seem to give them all of myself the way I used to, because now there are dozens of them," she said. "Hundreds," she said, beginning to giggle. "Thousands."

A Discontenting View

The more Chester H. Bean read of "The Beans of Egypt, Maine," the madder he got. United Press International reported from Winthrop, Maine, The Beans that Chester Bean has known during his 86 years have been sober, hard-working people — not at all like the hard-drinking, law-breaking Beans that populate Carolyn Chute's novel about a poor rural Maine family.

The book is an insult not just to the Beans, Chester Bean said, but to the entire state of Maine as well. "To imply that there are pockets of such ignorance and stupidity and depravity that's described in that book — to imply they're common all over the state is ridiculous and a scandal to the state," he said.

PEOPLE

Oscar Nominations

"Amadeus," the drama of rival composers Antonio Solieri and Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, and "A Passage to India," the saga of natives versus their British rulers in the 1920s, scored a front-running 11 nominations apiece Wednesday for the 57th Academy Awards.

"The Killing Fields," the story of an American correspondent and his local assistant during the Cambodian war, and "Places in the Heart," about a young widow's struggle to keep her farm and family in depression Texas, followed in the Oscar nominations with seven each. All four films were nominated for best picture of 1984, along with "A Soldier's Story," a murder mystery about black soldiers at a World War II Army camp. "Amadeus" contributed two best-actor nominations — F. Murray Abraham as the villainous Solieri and Tom Hulce as the impish Mozart. Others nominated were Albert Finney, the burned-out consul of "Under the Volcano," Sam Waterston, the New York Times reporter of "The Killing Fields" and Jeff Bridges, the gentle space visitor of "Starman." Three actresses, all previous Oscar winners, were nominated for their portrayals of beleaguered farm women: Sally Field, "Places in the Heart," Jessica Lange, "Country," and Sissy Spacek, "The River." Also nominated were Judy Davis, the English traveler of "A Passage to India," and Vanessa Redgrave, who played Olive Chancellor in "The Bostonians." The winners will be announced March 25.

More than 2,000 years ago the Romans overpowered the Carthaginians, razed their ancient capital, plowed its ruins into the earth and sowed the soil with salt so nothing could grow again. On Tuesday, modern Rome and Carthage finally signed a peace treaty bringing the Punic Wars to an end. The treaty and an accompanying pact of friendship and cooperation were signed in a government villa in Tunisia by Ugo Vetere, the mayor of Rome, and Chedi Klibi, mayor of modern Carthage, which was rebuilt over the centuries on the ruins site in North Africa. Klibi, who is secretary-general of the Arab League, and Vetere said the idea of concluding a peace treaty between the once warring cities

dated from the 1600s. Carthage, now a suburb of the Tunisian capital, was founded by Phoenicians from Tyre in the 9th century B.C. and became a powerful trading state, controlling northwest Africa and much of the Mediterranean. Rome was conquering Italy and the two first clashed over Sicily in 264-241 B.C. — the first of three Punic Wars that pitted the two commercial powers in a battle for dominance of the Mediterranean for 118 years. When the Carthaginians invaded Spain in 219 B.C., Rome declared the second war, one of the titanic struggles of history. Hannibal, the great Carthaginian general, led his troops with elephants and a full supply train across the Alps in an attempt to conquer Italy, but was finally defeated in Africa in 202 B.C. In 157 B.C., the Roman senator Cato the Elder visited Carthage, which was still a rich mercantile power. Returning to Rome, he ended every speech in the Senate with the phrase: "Delenda est Carthago" (Carthage must be destroyed). Rome started the Third Punic War in 149 B.C., alleging a breach of treaty. After their final victory in 146 B.C., the Romans sold the 50,000 surviving inhabitants into slavery and razed the city. But on the ground where nothing was ever to grow again, a Roman city was built a hundred years later to become in time an Arab center. Now, Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba's seafaring palace borders major archaeological sites at Carthage where teams from nine nations, coordinated by the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization are exploring the ruins. Bourguiba, 81, received Vetere at the palace after Tuesday's signing ceremony, telling him the peace treaty would "wipe out the memory of the old Punic Wars between Carthage and Rome and contribute to reinforcing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two cities."

President Suharto of Indonesia will donate half his salary for the next five months to a fund to restore the 18th-century Sultan's Palace at Solo, which was gutted by fire last week, published reports said Wednesday. The Indonesian Observer said the presidential donation would total \$9,259 and the public would be invited to donate additional funds.

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